

sations did not go to Walsh. They went to Underwood, a Protestant vet.

Recent Indorsements Cited
"The recent indorsements of Governor Smith as typified by those of Senator Edwards of New Jersey; Clarence Darrow, Albert M. Burleson, the New Republic—all friends and campaigners for Smith—all raised and emphasized the issue of the Governor's faith. Therefore the attempt again to place the responsibility of this issue on McAdoo is as far fetched as the exploded myth of his being responsible for it in the 1924 convention."

Mr. Callahan is in New York to take the affirmative side of a debate on prohibition which will be held at the Central Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening with Representative Emanuel Celler (D.), of Brooklyn, taking the negative.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by the ensemble class for brass instruments, New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15. Closing of Boy Scout Jamboree, Horticultural Hall, 8:30. Assembly of Northeastern University, Copley Plaza, 8:30. Address by John C. Miles of Sidney Mines, N. S. M. C. A., 8:30. Comedy, "The Ghost Train," 8:30. Shubert, "The Vagabond King," 8:30. Wilbur, "Yes, Yes, Yes," 8:30. Majestic, "Pickwick," 8:30. Plymouth, "The Pirates of Penzance," 8:30. Repertory, "Midsummer Night's Dream," 8:30. St. James, "Little Old New York," 8:15. Art Exhibitions. Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday days and Fridays at 11. Paintings in special exhibit by American artists. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay day Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 to 5. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m. admission free. Vose Gallery—Paintings by American and European masters. Boston Art Club—Window display paintings by Boston artists. J. F. Olson Gallery—Cambridge—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Scherrie Gallery—Miscellaneous etchings. Grace Horns Gallery—Marines and landscapes by Anthony Thieme. 40 Joy Street—Paintings by a group of Provincetown artists. Milton Public Library—Paintings by Milton artists. Faxon Galleries—Etchings by H. E. Tuttle, paintings by Isabella Tuttle. Copley Gallery—Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Society of Arts and Crafts—Weavers Guild. Goodspeed's Print Rooms—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Boston Public Library—Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Illustrated lecture, "Seaside Gardens," by Herbert Gleason, Women's Republican Club, 8:30. Play, "The Pinner of Pshaw," Emerson College, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:30. Luncheon, Trinity College Alumnae, Copley Plaza, 1. Luncheon in honor of Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, auspices of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, Chamber of Commerce, 1. Annual reunion and luncheon of the Orestes School of New York, Algonquin Club, 1. Japanese flowering cherry trees, Oriental Magnolias and "Golden Bells" in bloom at the Arnold Arboretum.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair; fresh westerly wind.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain this afternoon and possibly tonight; on the east coast Saturday; Saturday fair; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.
Northern New England: Cloudy and colder tonight, preceded by rain; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperatures in New Hampshire and Vermont and colder in eastern Maine; fresh to strong west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

| (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) | |
|--|----|
| Albany | 48 |
| Atlantic City | 54 |
| Boston | 54 |
| Buffalo | 36 |
| Calgary | 24 |
| Charleston | 52 |
| Chicago | 32 |
| Denver | 36 |
| Des Moines | 40 |
| Eastport | 44 |
| Galveston | 44 |
| Hatteras | 70 |
| Helena | 38 |
| Jacksonville | 70 |
| Kansas City | 38 |
| Los Angeles | 65 |

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:52 p. m.; Saturday, 3:59 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy
An Irreversible Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00; three months, \$3.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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JANITOR SCHOOL CUTS ST. LOUIS SMOKE NUISANCE

\$230,000 Provided for Survey to Aid Abatement—Flowers Show Effect

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22 (Special)—Smoke in St. Louis is the goal of the Smoke Abatement League of this city, which announces it has obtained \$230,000 of a desired fund of \$350,000 for conducting a three-year campaign. Railroads and industries, ranking among the largest users of soft coal, have been the heaviest contributors to the fund, raised in a few weeks' time by personal solicitation.

This money is to be spent for educational work in St. Louis. The plan of procedure as outlined by William J. Christy, executive secretary, includes employment of 40 experts, each assigned to a district in the metropolitan area. It will be their duty to keep in constant touch with individuals in charge of furnaces and give proper instruction in firing methods.

School for Janitors

A school for janitors, held evenings, is declared by Mr. Christy to have brought important results, in reducing the smoke nuisance and at the same time cutting fuel bills 10 to 15 per cent in some cases. The school, held in St. Louis, is mostly Illinois soft coal, which the Bureau of Mines maintains can be burned smokelessly, providing proper methods are used.

St. Louis' "smoke screen" has proved a deterrent to growth of any but the most hardy flowers and shrubs and the work of the Smoke Abatement League is expected to bear fruit in no little degree in encouraging nature's beauties along the boulevards. The Missouri Botanical Garden has transferred its experimental work to the new 190-acre reservation at Gray's Summit, on the Merrimack River, 40 miles from the city, to avoid the effects of the smoky city.

Blissful the pines, the blood root, and the verbena are grown in the rural district and brought to the city daily for display at the garden. Officials say this plan will be followed with practically all their activities.

Effect on Flowers

The serious effect of the smoke on the flowers and on virtually the entire vegetation of the garden is explained by the officials. Rose blooms produced under smoke conditions have only a fraction of the richness of roses grown in the country. The delicate orchids shrink and many of the plants die. In fact, Hardy's clock has replaced the lilacs and the fragrance of the once-popular conifers is lost, the alantias being the best substitute under smoke conditions.

For those wishing to grow roses Missouri Botanical Garden suggests ramblers, hybrid perpetuals, rugosas and sweetbriar roses. The popular Huguon rose is not recommended for smoky localities, nor are the Persian and Harrison's yellow. Shrubs also are stunted in growth, according to Dr. George T. Moore, director of the garden. Deciduous trees manage to survive because their soot-encrusted leaves are discarded once each year. Evergreens suffer perhaps more than any other class. The Missouri Botanical Garden once had the finest wide-range collection of evergreens in America, established by Henry Shaw, the founder of the garden.

GENERAL CHIANG RENews ATTACK

(Continued from Page 1)

port of a united South for the new Government is to resume the military campaign. The immediate program of the Nationalist Government is first, to placate the powers; second, to purify the Nationalist Party, weeding out the Communists, and third, to meet the threat of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's advance. Those in control at Nanking that Chiang's Government will be a recipient of the powers' next note, and it is predicted that it will comply with whatever demands may be made, because it is anxious to avoid disputes.

Briefly the military position is as follows: Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Northern troops have reached the

Hunan-Hupoh border, where the main Southern force of 100,000 men is opposing him. Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, in Shansi with 60,000 troops, is unable to move, through lack of ammunition which the Hanbaw Government had withheld prior to his appointment as Generalissimo because of his anti-Communism views. When he gets the necessary supplies he will join forces with General Yen, Governor of Shansi and attack the Peking-Hankow railroads.

Lord Willingdon Speaks on Chinese Situation

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, speaking here on conditions in China, a country in which he recently spent several years in connection with economic missions, including the chairmanship of the commission which dealt with the Boxer indemnity fund, expressed his strong conviction that sound opinion in China is not as anti-foreign as is generally supposed. He said in part:

"Certain propagandists in China have endeavored, and to some extent succeeded, to stir up anti-foreign feeling among the Chinese people by talking of the imperialistic tendencies of the foreign powers there. From my experience in China, I can very sincerely say that I do not believe there is a single honest and fair-minded Chinese (and I found a great many) who thinks that any of the powers have an imperialistic outlook with regard to their country at all. They all know well that the sole desire of all the powers is to see peace come to their distracted country and to help, if the Chinese want, to build up her national life until she takes her proper, her important position, among the nations of the world."

Urge Acceptance of Offer

NEW YORK, April 22 (P)—Declaring that the present policy of the United States is leading, step by step, toward intervention in China, 25 American teachers or missionaries who have served in the Orient, have addressed a communication to President Coolidge, asking that this country accept the Nationalist offer of a joint commission of inquiry at Nanking.

The letter addressed to the President includes the names of Prof. John Dewey and Prof. Paul Monroe, both of Teachers' College in New York, who have been active on the faculty of Chinese universities within the past year; the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Edward A. Huie, president of Yale in China; Arthur H. Hays, religious education secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Nathaniel Peffer, journalist, and Daniel Culp, professor at Teachers' College and author of "Village Life in South China."

Protests Gunboats' Presence

HANKOW, April 22 (P)—Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Cantonese Government, having its headquarters here, has protested against the presence of foreign gunboats in the Yangtze River at Hankow. He has also notified the consular officials that the Nationalist Government cannot be responsible for foreign property in Hankow unless foreigners resume business.

Chen asked the foreign business interests to meet him in connection with reopening their establishments, but they demurred saying that business is absolutely impossible under present conditions.

A British sailor and his companion were attacked by a mob of Coolies today while taking a ricksha ride.

Only a Guide, but His Job Is Highest in Texas Capitol

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—As contradictory as it may seem, a man may hold a subordinate job in this State and yet have the highest position in the capitol.
E. A. Rowland does. He is an official guide for visitors to the dome, where he has his headquarters, answering the questions of some 300 to 500 persons daily.

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Wires to Carry Actor 3000 Miles to Dinner; Colors Sent by Radio

John Barrymore, Detained at Hollywood, to Be Heard and Seen at New York

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., April 22 (Special)—Radio and telephoto will combine to take John Barrymore to a dinner of the American Shakespeare Foundation at the Ambassador Hotel 3000 miles away in New York tonight.

While Mr. Barrymore is prevented from attending the dinner in person by motion picture contracts here, his voice will be heard at the dinner, which will be held at the dinner hall of the hotel. He will be heard at the dinner, which will be held at the dinner hall of the hotel. He will be heard at the dinner, which will be held at the dinner hall of the hotel.

CLUBS REVIVE COWBOY SONGS

(Continued from Page 1)

Male songs from the cowboy songs, such as "Old Paint" and "The Cowboy's Lament," were sung by the club members. "Old Paint" was sung by Mr. Fox, and "The Cowboy's Lament" by Mr. Fox. The cowboy songs were sung by the club members.

GOOD "STATIONS" TO WIN PERMITS

(Continued from Page 1)

As a result, the 11th and 12th would receive wavelengths in the so-called "language band" between 202 and 210 meters. Mr. Bellows explained that wavelengths within this band were entirely satisfactory for local broadcasting, but would prove inadequate for stations endeavoring to reach a larger field.

IRISH INCOME TAX CUT 18. IN £1

(Continued from Page 1)

However, that a standing army of 10,000 to 12,000 was no longer the cheapest of most suitable type of defense forces. The Government, after the general election next June, he

ing of stations means that those which have given only a specialized service will receive secondary consideration. Mr. Bellows explained, however, that stations serving agricultural communities would have special consideration for day-time service.

Broad Viewpoint Taken

He added that if an agricultural station, after sending out farming information and data throughout the day, proposed putting on musical programs at night, it was most likely that it would find that it would not be able to do so.

In allocating the licenses the commission, also insisting that it will do so considering the Nation as a whole, will give special consideration and attention to New York and Chicago. In fact, Mr. Bellows declared, the structure of licenses will be built around the New York and Chicago situations. The commission characterized radio conditions in these two cities as "the keystone to the licensing problem."

This is regarded as a most important concession on the part of the commission, as heretofore it had emphatically asserted that the New York and Chicago difficulties would be dealt with only after the national situation had been disposed of. In both cities, Mr. Bellows said, there would be considerable shifting of wavelengths. This, he said, would be necessary to accommodate the largest possible number of stations.

Right of Appeal Provided

The commission will be the sole judge in granting licenses. After it has made its decision, any station that is aggrieved may ask for, and will receive a public hearing. Such a hearing is contingent, however, upon the complainant presenting in advance a claim for a frequency, time or power allocation which it desires. The commission will then sit as a court deciding between the petitioner and those opposed to the request.

By May 1 the commission will issue its regulations for the rigid maintenance of frequency and power. Mr. Bellows expressed the opinion that at least 30 per cent of the interference that had been experienced in the past was due to the failure to maintain their own frequency and power. Following the promulgation of regulations the commission will vigorously prosecute violations.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (P)—

Temporary permits to continue service were granted by the Federal Radio Commission to 74 additional stations, bringing the number so granted permits to nearly 300. With the call letters and wavelengths, these New England stations were acted upon:

WTIC, Hartford, Conn., 423.9; WKAV, Lacombe, N. H., 253.7; WCHS, Portland, Me., 499.7; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass., 347.5; WKBH, Webster, Mass., 270.1; WABJ, Bangor, Me., 270.1; WSSH, Boston, 350.7; WREI, Boston, 348.4.

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Sports and Democracy Linked in Plea for Wise Recreation

Right Use of Increasing Leisure Is Termed World Problem at Pan-Pacific Conference—Australia's Progress in Irrigation Described

HONOLULU, T. H. (Special Correspondence)—As industry and agriculture become more efficient, more leisure time is afforded workers, and as this increases, the problems of recreation become more and more important, declared Mr. Chauncey J. Hamlin, chairman of the United States National Conference on Outdoor Recreation and president of the American Association of Museums, in the opening address of the recreation section of the Pan-Pacific Conference.

"As people of the world decrease their productive working time, the problem of utilizing to their utmost advantage these saved hours becomes a vital one to every community. It is a problem that should be met by unified and unified action of city, state and nation," stated Mr. Hamlin. "The first thing for a city or state to do is to make out a definite plan for such work, whether it deal with civic parks, museums, or recreation centers of other types. This should then be made the goal of the community, and though it may take years to accomplish, people should work unceasingly for it.

"Museums today take three forms: natural, historical, and artistic. All three should be included in any general museum movement, and such a movement should be a part of every civic program," concluded Mr. Hamlin.

Sports and Democracy Linked

"The democracy of a nation can be accurately determined by the ability of its people to play 'team games,'" declared A. K. Powelson, supervisor of play and recreation in Honolulu. "It is true that the free time of a man determines his habits of mind, then it is vitally important that the sport program of a nation be one that inspires a man to do his best, to live and play team, and above all, to play as a team with his fellowmen."

Mr. Powelson traced the development of public parks playgrounds from the first one in Boston, Mass., in 1886 to the present day, when a program of supervised playgrounds is found in nearly every progressive community. A continuation of this development, with the thought kept uppermost that the children should be allowed to take the initiative and that their play should be spontaneous and never forced, was urged by the speaker as a forward step in national development.

The growth of parks and playgrounds, and progress in reforestation in Australia were discussed by R. E. Boardman of the Playground Association and the Tree Planters' Association of Australia. A definite program of reforestation and reforestation should be adopted by every nation, he declared. A lively discussion took place following each paper.

Two Farm Problems

The agricultural and reclamation problems of the United States divide themselves into two fields—more adequate use of farm lands, and a better supply of competent workers on the land—declared Nils Olson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in one of the principal addresses before the reclamation section.

"The problem today is no longer seeking out more lands, but of utilizing what we now have on hand and what we are now developing. The days of pioneering are over, there are no longer virgin lands to be sought out and settled. Nor would the modern worker be content to go on such land and endure hardships as did his forefathers. The great danger that we must meet in the future in agriculture is too rapid expansion of farm lands. With the increase in use of farm machinery, more products per man will be produced. There is no doubt that farming is one of the most highly competitive fields in the world."

Mr. Olson declared that measures were already needed to prevent land being brought into use too fast. He even advocated a "cityward" movement, to replace the "back-to-the-land" policy of former years. Apportionment of land by the Government as it is needed to supply the constantly increasing population, based on a government survey and classification; co-ordination of state and federal land policies; better laws of fraud so that prospective land tilters will not be led to purchase unprofitable land, were suggestions for improvement of the agricultural situation made by Mr. Olson.

Advertising as Settlers' Aid

A field service agent employed by the Government for many districts, and a careful plan of advertising might do much to aid settlers, it was stated by Mr. Olson.

A complete revision of all home-land laws, which he declared were based on standards applicable in days when there was plenty of virgin soil, was urged by Mr. Olson. The entire land program of the United States should be brought up to date as soon as possible, he declared.

The vast irrigation projects now under way in Australia were de-

scribed in detail by William Cattinich, chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission for Victoria. More than 11,000,000 acres of land under his jurisdiction can be made profitable farm acreage, for use as tillable soil or fine pasture land he stated. Already there has been a vast increase in population on these lands. The system used by the Government, whereby the settler pays for his land in a period of 36 years, was described.

Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, opened the section meeting by stating that the aim of the sessions now under way was primarily to form lasting contacts, that would make for a constant interchange of ideas during the years to come. Delegates representing more than 15 Pacific areas are in attendance.

ITALY HAS NEW LABOR CHARTER

State Has Complete Control, Acting as Guardians of Both Parties

By Wireless

ROME, April 22.—The text of the Labor charter approved at a special sitting of the Fascist Grand Council is published this morning. The document, which is described as the fundamental act of the Fascist regime, contains 30 paragraphs, in which the policies of the Fascist Labor legislation is outlined. The Grand Council approved a resolution urging the Government to prepare the necessary legislative measures which will give practical application to fundamentals contained in the Labor charter and ordered at the same time that during the current year all Labor contracts be revised according to the spirit of the charter.

ROME, April 22 (P).—The Fascist "charter of labor" embodying the fundamental policy of the Fascist-Syndicalist State which is based primarily upon the theory of replacing class struggle by fruitful co-operation between capital and labor under direct state control, was promulgated by the Premier, Benito Mussolini at a special meeting of the Fascist Grand Council.

The ceremony of presentation of the document, by which the Premier was felt to have assumed the rôle of a prophet of industrial peace with a message directly opposed to that of Karl Marx and Nikolai Lenin, came as the climax of a joint celebration of the Fascist Labor Day and the founding of the Eternal City, 2681 years ago.

State's Right of Control

The underlying idea of the "charter of labor" is the State's undisputed right directly to control all forces of production, acting as the guardian both of Capital and Labor, establishing equality of rights and duties between them, compelling them to carry out their tasks for the common good, punishing infractions and maintaining peace between them at any cost.

To this end, the document, which will be the basis of further legislation, defines precisely the rôle of Labor and Capital, enunciates the minimum guarantees of their existence to which they will be entitled under all circumstances, but beyond which the State retains a free hand as the agent of the Nation which is "an organism superior to all single individuals with moral, political and economic unity."

Preceding the 30 articles of the charter, is a preamble asserting that labor, which is a social duty, and property, which accomplishes a social function, are both under the guardianship of the State, since the State must control the whole body of production for the well-being of its citizens and the development of national state strength.

Legally Recognized Units
In order to accomplish this capital and labor, under the charter, are organized in legally recognized units called associations or syndicates, all relations between them being carried

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Community Plate Club Sale

All next week, beginning Monday the 26th, special demonstration, street door, in addition to the third floor silverware section's showing.

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Every thread linen—yard wide—pre-arranged—fast colors—no crushable—also colors.

MAIN FLOOR

International Delegates to the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu



Left to Right, Bottom Row—Señor Salvador Novo, Director of Education, Mexico; William Cattinich, Chairman, Rivers and Waters Supply Commission, Victoria, Aust.; G. H. Phipps, Great Britain; M. H. Smith, Director of Education, Sidney, Aust.; Dr. M. Murakami, Tokyo, Japan; Jose Arturo Ricardo, Director of Agriculture, Primary and Normal Education, Mexico; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, Chairman of the Conference; Gov. Wallace R. Farrington, Hawaii; K. Su'a, Pago Pago, American Samoa; Mrs. Guri Lemmon, Representative of United States Civil Bureau, Hawaii; J. C. Wright, Director, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Encicla Torres Sotelo and Antonio D. Castro, Peru.

Center Row—W. F. Kennedy, N. Z.; Ansel F. Hall, Chief Naturalist, National Park Service; Theo Menour, Bureau of Education, U. S.; Surgeon-General Cumming, Public Health Service, U. S.; Prof. S. Oda, Imperial University, Japan; Dr. H. Uyehara, Director, Tokyo School of Landscape Gardening; Dr. M. Miyoshi, Member, Imperial Academy, Japan; K. Kachi, Expert of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Japan; S. Hirota, Director, Kobe Technical College; Dr. S. Uchida, Expert of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Dr. T. Harada, Professor Now at University of Hawaii; Jose Nares, National Commission on Irrigation, Mexico; S. Ujihara, Expert of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Back Row—C. K. Leebick, University of Hawaii; (Gentleman Next to Mr. Leebick Unidentified); Nils Olson, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. A. Brown, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S.; E. J. Manchester, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Brisbane, Aust.; J. F. Abot, Bureau of Education, U. S.; Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation; Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education; Stephen T. Mather, Director, National Park Service; Raymond C. Brown, Secretary to Governor Farrington, Hawaii.

out through collective contracts. Other units called corporations and acting as the direct agents of the state, control these activities, while specially created labor courts act as the court of last resort in cases of controversies.

Non-Fascist associations of laborers and employers will be permitted to exist, but without power, while their members will be obliged to carry out the collective contracts made with Fascist associations within their categories of activity. Strikes, lockouts, boycotts, obstructionism and sabotage are absolutely forbidden. Under the charter an association or syndicate will assure juridical equality of the workers and employers, maintaining discipline among them. Dealing the duties of capital, the charter declares that the Fascist regime upholds the doctrine of private property and favors private initiative in the field of production, considering both functions of the national interest.

Capital Must Share in Losses
When private initiative is insufficient or lacking, or when political interests dictate, the state may encourage, control or take over the management of the company, operating it through a corporation. Capital must share equally with Labor the effects of crises and hard times. Each collective contract must contain specifications of salaries, hours and disciplinary rules. Corporations, with the co-operation both of em-

ployers and employees, will control all social, educational, recreational and similar activities in any industry, will guarantee health and morality conditions and will handle accidents and maternal benefits as well as old-age and unemployment insurance.

The charter declares strongly against "the principle of a minimum wage or general rules in wage fixing. It also declares against absolute equality of wages in any single industry. All employment agencies will be operated by the state which will select men for employment on the basis of their ability."

The workers' guarantee is a six-day week, the number of hours not being defined, extra pay for night work, an annual paid holiday, civil and religious holidays when deemed possible, indemnity in proportion to the time of service in case of discharge.

In cases of the violation of the disciplinary rules, fines, suspensions, or discharge without indemnity will be meted out.

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Belco-Dutch
PARLEYS PLANNED
Direct Negotiations to Be Engaged in Shortly
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

BRUSSELS, April 22.—Contrary to general expectations, Holland and Belgium will shortly engage in negotiations without the intervention either of Great Britain or France on the subject of the Belco-Dutch treaty regulating joint waterways and mutual relationships, which was recently rejected by the first Chamber of the Dutch Parliament, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a reliable source.

After the treaty was rejected, direct negotiations were deemed impossible. Belgium was expected to turn to the League of Nations for help in solving the question. Today, however, it is considered by both parties that direct negotiations between the two states are preferable.

It is understood that Britain, in particular, was unwilling to be drawn into the dispute between the two countries primarily concerned.

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COPARTNERSHIP PROVES SUCCESS

Lord Leverhulme, Head of Lever Brothers, Speaks of It as 'Permanent Factor'

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
LONDON, April 22.—The copartnership of industry is proving that it can withstand storms as well as fine weather, and that it possesses loyalty, vitality and the power of recuperation, entitling it to be regarded as a permanent factor in British enterprise. This opinion was expressed by Lord Leverhulme at the annual meeting of Lever Brothers.

The big soap-making firm, pioneer in the introducing of the copartnership system among its workers, has suffered like its fellows from industrial unrest and post-war depression, but is now emerging from its difficulties, thanks to the conservative policy pursued by its directors.

This policy necessitated the withholding of dividends from both the ordinary and copartnership shareholders for two years successively. The workers have thus been subjected to much hardship, but they have borne it so well that Lord Leverhulme says that "the spirit shown by the copartners during the past two years would have gladdened the heart of the founder of the copartnership scheme." Their patience is now likely to be rewarded as better times are expected. The firm's turnover was £70,000,000 last year and the Financial Times says that the recent progress will be continued that they have refused offers for the purchase of their American interests.

RUDELCO BRAND Olive Oil

A pure, imported Olive Oil of finest quality, palatable and nourishing.
More people every day are using Rudelco Olive Oil for salad dressings and in cooking. Try it in this recipe for Bernaise Sauce, and see how it improves the flavor of your favorite hot meats.

BERNAISE SAUCE
4 tablespoons Rudelco Olive Oil.
Yolks of four eggs. 1/2 cupful of water.
1 tablespoonful of vinegar.
2 teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley.
1-5 teaspoonful onion juice.

Mix the ingredients thoroughly and place in a double boiler, allowing same to cook for three minutes. At end of that time remove from stove and add chopped parsley. Serve hot.

Please write us if your grocer cannot supply you with Rudelco Olive Oil.
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mean more

Efficiency
in your
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in your home.

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Still A Tire-tester?

More and more car owners who "try before they buy" are using Fisk Tires all around.

Shrewd tire buyers, who insist upon a generous measure of comfort and safety, plus long wear, have proved by test that Fisk Balloon Cords (built of "Fillerless" Cord, by a patented process), offer the ideal combination, tire satisfaction with true economy.

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TEACHERS END ANNUAL SESSION

Ontario Educationists Discuss Pensions and Card-Playing at Final Meeting

TORONTO, Ont., April 22 (Special).

The sixty-sixth annual session of the Ontario Educational Association closed yesterday. The most outstanding part of the final session was the meeting of the elementary department, a joint gathering of 10 sections in the afternoon. The chief speaker was V. K. Greer, chief inspector of public and separate schools for Ontario, who gave an address of particular interest to teachers on "Proficiency standards for elementary schools."

Speaking of the work being done in the schools of the Province, Mr. Greer thought it ought to strike a higher average than the school work in any other province. In regard to standard in elementary work teachers might well use their own standards and diagnose the work of their pupils day by day as well as through routine examinations.

Kindergarten Unification

A plea for a better unification of kindergarten and first-grade work was made by Miss C. I. Winters of Pembroke, president of the department. There was, said Miss Winters, a break between these two branches of educational work which might well be overcome. "An extension upward of kindergarten work into first grade, and an extension downward of first-grade work into kindergarten. There were, she thought, children in the kindergarten just as capable of taking up primary work as many primary children. Such children might take up some work with primary classes."

The suggestion that if the Province of Ontario did not favor pensions for the widows and orphans of male teachers, and the establishment of such benefits with the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund, arrangements for such pensions might be advantageously made with the Carnegie Fund, was made in a statement to the delegates.

Practicability of Pensions

This move was suggested in a report of two Government Commissioners, R. A. Gray of Toronto and J. H. Putnam of Ottawa, who investigated the possibilities of the establishment of such new benefits, which was circulated among the delegates. The report states: "The actuary has not yet made a report on the practicability of pensions for widows and orphans of male teachers. Should this report be unfavorable to establishment of such benefits in connection with the Teachers and Inspectors Superannuation Fund, your commissioners think that arrangements for such pensions might be advantageously made so that the individual teachers might take out pension policies with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of New York, a branch of the Carnegie pension scheme, which makes no charge for expenses of management nor for profits, and which issues policies at net cost to teachers."

It was stated that there were at end of last year 638 teachers and principals on pension fund. There were 93 pensioned last year. The average pension paid was on a rising scale, the 1926 payments being uniformly higher than in 1925. The following are the averages: Females, class A \$496, class B \$380, class C \$337; males, class A \$448, class B \$337, class C \$320.

Dancing and Card-Playing

The commissioners further stated that during the next year or two they hope to see a reduction in the number of years of service, now 40, required to qualify for a pension, and an increase in the maximum pension beyond \$1000.

Members of the Ontario Federation of Home and School Clubs in the concluding meeting of their annual gathering discussed the question of card playing as a means of raising money to further club activities. The question was introduced by Mrs. T. Day of Collingwood, who stated that such a method of money-raising was discouraged by her club, because the members felt it was not educational. Dancing and card playing in Toronto institutions are prohibited by the Board of Education, according to Mrs. George Payne, and games of chance at social gatherings are the two restrictions which the Toronto School Board places on the home and school organizations.

FLOOD RELIEF APPEAL ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1)

The nearest points of contact. Shoes were reported needed at Hickman, Ky., where the refuge camp received 900 additional persons from the vicinity of New Madrid, Mo. Clothing for 50 persons and more workers were asked by Wickliffe, Ky. Two babies needed garments. Columbus, Ky., asked for an additional worker and for clothing.

Mr. Baxter telephoned to Mr. Fieser in Washington that practically all of Arkansas is under water and Little Rock has asked the Red Cross to procure 50 powerboats for transportation and rescue work, regardless of cost. Because the waters are so widespread there is no place to set up a relief center accessible to all, so the work is directed from St. Louis.

Additional workers have been sent into Arkansas from the St. Louis office, making a total of approximately 20 directors from the national organization in strategic points in the seven flooded states. These

In British Columbia

The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

JAPAN DECIDES ON MORATORIUM

Emperor Signs Edict Sanctioning Suspension of Payments for Three Weeks

TOKYO, April 22 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today signed a moratorium edict sanctioning suspension of payments throughout Japan proper for a period of three weeks, as a means of meeting the financial crisis.

Business is expected to come to a virtual standstill for that period, the banks only paying out sufficient funds to meet wages and checks up to \$500 per, or about \$250. The businesses principally affected will probably be the small factories and retail and wholesale dealers. Hotels and resorts also are expected to be hard hit, owing to cancellations and general tightening of funds.

As approved by the Privy Council and signed by the Emperor, the edict includes authority for extension of the moratorium to Korea and Formosa, if necessary.

Since the beginning of the financial depression in mid-March, it is estimated that 30 banks have suspended operations. Six of these were large institutions, including the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. The total deposits affected are reported in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000 yen (about \$450,000,000), but accurate details of the suspensions have not been learned owing to the reticence of the Finance Department.

Although runs on banks have been general throughout Japan, four Tokyo banks—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and First Bank—have been crowded the last few days with Japanese making deposits, estimated at 100,000,000 yen.

The vernacular newspapers state that the Kawasaki Dockyard Company is in difficulty owing to the suspension of the Fifteenth Bank, and that the suspension of the company is imminent.

OSAKA, Japan, April 22 (AP)—All banks in Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto were closed today following upon persistent runs yesterday. Business generally was disorganized.

Local bankers assert that the banking structure is fundamentally sound and no alarm is called for. They accuse politicians at Tokyo of making a mountain out of a mole hill in connection with the affairs of the Bank of Taiwan. The political crisis which resulted from the bank's suspension, they say, created uneasiness, causing a run on the banks.

Under the circumstances, however, the local bankers declare that a moratorium may solve the crisis.

WATER COLOR BRINGS \$15,700

Winslow Homer's "The Portage" Sets Record Price in FitzGerald Collection

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 22—"The Portage," a water color by Winslow Homer, an American artist, brought a record price of \$15,700 at the disposal sale of the art collection of Desmond FitzGerald of Boston just held at the American Art Galleries here. The sale was notable not only for the prices some of the paintings brought, but also for the fact that it was an American artist for whose work the record price was paid.

Bidding on "The Portage" was lively from the start and became animated when \$8000 was bid. From the time on the atmosphere of the auction galleries was tense until Mr.

Mr. Watson said that he was having the bill prepared with the idea of avoiding confusion and dual activities of governmental agencies. The Interstate Commerce Commission now has control over telephones and telegraph.

"I hope to have a sensible provision that would be fair to all concerned without invoking a censorship and at the same time would prevent radio from being used to the political advantage of one candidate at the expense of another," he said.

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Exhibition of Sweden Will Be Held in
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All lines of manufacturing in Sweden will be represented at the Fair. Best opportunity for inspection and purchase of Swedish industrial products.

Postal and Telegraphic Address:
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PULITZER PRIZE JURIES NAMED

Year's Best American Novel, Play, History, Poetry, and Biography to Be Honored

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—The

juries that are to select the winners of the annual Pulitzer prizes in literature have been announced at Columbia University. The winners are to be named early in May. The prizes total \$6000.

For the "best American novel," the jury is: Richard Burton, Englewood, N. J., author and critic; Robert

DAYLIGHT PLAN TO BE ADOPTED

Portland Citizens in Mass Meeting Vote 197 to 3 to Set Clocks Ahead

PORTLAND, Me., April 23 (AP)—

The people of Portland will observe daylight saving time, beginning at midnight Sunday, and ending at midnight, Saturday, Sept. 30.

The plan contemplates the setting ahead of all clocks and watches in places of business, except time-recording clocks used by firms in computing the hours of labor of employees.

It also contemplates that all citizens are advised upon the setting of watches and clocks.

Assent to this plan was declared by a vote of 197 to 3 at a mass meeting of citizens yesterday afternoon which filled the old dining hall of the Phipps Hotel.

Opposition to the plan was voiced by only three persons, who declared it to be "un-American" and "open defiance" to the State.

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Under the circumstances, however, the local bankers declare that a moratorium may solve the crisis.

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LONDON: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
FLORENCE: 11, Via Magenta

Join Us In a Great Campaign to Perpetuate Our Forests

Urgent action is necessary. We make it easy for you to help. Send the coupon below, today

OUR forests are being depleted by fire, insects, and human needs at the rate of 19,000,000 acres per year. Yet only 37,500 acres are being replanted.

We are fast approaching the danger line when our forests will be no longer able to withstand the demands of man.

And with the depletion of the remaining forests will come even greater dangers, than mere lack of wood materials.

Climate will change. Water sheds will be turned into barren hills. The water that now serves man for power and irrigation needs, will run off to the sea almost as quickly as it falls.

And eventually rains will no longer come. Aridity will take the place of vegetation, and man will suffer by the change.

But there's a society lately formed to protect our wooded lands. It's called the American Green Cross. The purpose of this organization is to see that our present forests are protected; to see that more forests are included in National parks; to see that our future forests are guaranteed by plantings made right now.

What You Can Do.

We know you want a part in this great work, so we've made it easy for you to become actively identified in the reforestation movement.

An elaborate book entitled, "MOULDING PUBLIC OPINION TO HELP SAVE OUR TREES," has just been printed. The cost of printing this book, the cost of preparing this message, and the space that this message occupies has been contributed by public-spirited citizens who, like yourself, want to see our forests protected, preserved and perpetuated.

We sell this book to you for \$3.00 and every cent that you pay goes to carry on the active educational campaign for the saving of America's forests.

And with the book goes a paid up field membership in the American Green Cross. The membership certificate carries your name and is suitable for framing.

Send the coupon below for this book, today. Don't delay. Join us in this great campaign to perpetuate America's forests.

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WOMEN TO ATTEND ECONOMIC PARLEY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 22—Three women delegates, Dr. E. C. Van Dorp, lecturer at Utrecht University, Holland; Dr. M. E. Liders, member of the German Reichstag, and Mrs. Barbara Wootton, principal at Morley College, have been invited to attend the International Economic Conference, opening on May 4 at Geneva.

Mrs. Wootton was a member of the staff of the joint research department of the British Labor Party and the Trade Union Council, and a member of the committee set up by the Labor Government to investigate the national debt.

KING FREES PRISONERS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOFIA, April 22—King Boris has pardoned 300 prisoners, of whom 73 are political offenders. The King has also made liberal gifts to 10 orphanages sheltering children of various nationalities and faiths.

soz, art editor of the New York Herald Tribune; Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Mass., author; M. A. de Wolfe Howe, Boston, author and vice-president of the Atlantic Monthly.

For the "best volume of verse published during the year by an American author": Wilbur L. Cross, dean of the Yale University graduate school; Ferris Greenslet of Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, and John Erskine, professor of English at Columbia University, poet and novelist.

To choose "the best book of the year upon the history of the United States": Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass.; Prof. James T. Adams, Bridgehampton, N. Y., writer and winner of the Pulitzer history prize in 1922; Charles D. Hazen, professor of history at Columbia University.

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WOMEN TO ATTEND ECONOMIC PARLEY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, April 22—Three women delegates, Dr. E. C. Van Dorp, lecturer at Utrecht University, Holland; Dr. M. E. Liders, member of the German Reichstag, and Mrs. Barbara Wootton, principal at Morley College, have been invited to attend the International Economic Conference, opening on May 4 at Geneva.

Mrs. Wootton was a member of the staff of the joint research department of the British Labor Party and the Trade Union Council, and a member of the committee set up by the Labor Government to investigate the national debt.

KING FREES PRISONERS

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOFIA, April 22—King Boris has pardoned 300 prisoners, of whom 73 are political offenders. The King has also made liberal gifts to 10 orphanages sheltering children of various nationalities and faiths.

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International Control an Issue in Conversations Upon Tangier

Question of Whether Experiment of a Century Is to
Fail Is Involved in Franco-Spanish Deliberations
Over the Concessions Sought by Madrid

By C. D. BOUTH

TANGIER (Special Correspondence)—The Franco-Spanish conversations now being held in Paris, raise once more, the question of the future of Tangier. After more than a century of international control, is this form of government to be considered a failure?

Since the 15th century, Morocco has been a country subject to the regime of the capitulations, a name given to those treaties made by European states with Turkey, giving to their nationals such special privileges as extra-territorial jurisdiction, inviolability of domicile, freedom from taxation and liberty of commerce. In 1793 an independent step was taken, going beyond the powers given to foreigners on the institution of the "Consell Sanitaire" by the consuls whose activities were regularized by a Dahir of the Sultan in 1844 and confirmed in 1873.

Later Commission

Other commissions were later created by European initiative followed by the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1904, the Act of Algiers of 1908, the Franco-Spanish pact of 1912 and the accord reached by France and Spain on Dec. 18, 1923, regarding the administration of the "Zone of Tangier."

This understanding was approved by England but the United States and Italy declined to sign, preferring to retain for their nationals the benefits of extra-territorial status and protection of well defined treaty rights rather than become parties to a regime which, to them, seemed based upon a constitution containing in its essential clauses the elements of inevitable dissolution. Recent history has proved them to be right.

If France now refuses to make the concessions demanded it is not to be expected that Spain will take such a refusal quietly without making some effort to generalize the question and, by the embarrassment thus caused, to enforce recognition of what she considers to be her claim to administer Tangier in place of the present international regime. Without in any way denouncing existing treaty obligations it would appear that the Spanish Government can adopt two courses of action, either of which might secure the desired result. The first is to isolate Tangier economically by cutting off entirely its trade with the hinterland. Re-establishment of the customs barrier, and a rigid control of circulation between the Tangier Zone and the Spanish Protectorate, the latter of which might be legally resorted to on military pretexts, would, if supplemented by the construction of a short railway directly from Ceuta to Larache, achieve this object, and in a very short time reduce Tangier to the condition of a blockaded village.

Alternative Course

The alternative course, that of withdrawal of all troops from the interior of the Spanish Zone, would be still more radical, both for Tangier and for French Morocco, for in such circumstances France would be forced to occupy and administer a mountainous area populated by hostile tribes in order to protect the frontier of her zone, and at the same time would not only have to bear a heavy expense, but would incur the suspicion of England whose policy is to prevent any first-class power gaining a foothold on the Mediterranean littoral within striking distance of Gibraltar.

It may be considered that such action by Spain is a remote possibility, but it has been seriously thought of more than once. It has been considered by Spanish and other authorities, that there is nothing in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, which obliges Spain to occupy her zone of influence in Morocco.

For those who are interested in Tangier as an international experiment, and who would, therefore, understand the problems with which the negotiators are beset in their efforts to reconcile the conflicting interests of France, Spain and England, there are three aspects of the matter which must be examined, the Mediterranean, the Moroccan and the local.

Of the first it may be said that Tangier's peculiar position, opposite Gibraltar at the western gateway of the Mediterranean, makes it a nucleus of activity that Great Britain insists upon its permanent neutrality. Up to the present it has been considered that some form of international government was the best means of maintaining this neutrality.

In Relation to Morocco—Regarded in relation to the rest of Morocco, Tangier and its zone of some 200 square miles form an enclave within the Spanish Protectorate. There are no topographic, ethnic or economic frontiers separating it from Spanish territory in which it is inclosed. During the Rif War it was used as a base of anti-Spanish propaganda and as a distributing center for contraband. Even now it separates the Mediterranean and Atlantic sectors of the Spanish zone in such a way as to cause grave inconvenience to the Protectorate authorities. Hence Spain's contention, that the possession of the neutral zone is a necessity to the pacification and administration of her Protectorate, seems largely justified.

Against this has been urged the fact that, had Tangier been Spanish during the Rif War it would have been included within the theater of military operations and its large non-Spanish population would have been subject to the dangers attendant upon a state of war. With almost equal force it may be claimed that, if Tangier is now granted to Spain a similar condition will arise in the event of a recurrence of dissidence in the Rifian-Djebala confederation. This argument has all the more force in the presence of continual raids by armed tribesmen in Spanish Morocco, which the forces of Spain do not seem capable of arresting.

From the purely local point of view the history of the past 13 months has shown that a change in the machinery of Tangier's government is inevitable. The nature of this change is indicated clearly by the discontent of

the largest European element in the population. That a revision of the statute in a sense favorable to this element, without consideration of the larger issue of Morocco would be acceptable to the Spanish Government, is very doubtful.

Validity of "Rights"

One is thus brought back to the essence of the whole matter, namely, the validity of the so-called rights of Europeans resident in Tangier when these rights conflict with the necessities of a national policy. Assuming that France recognizes the political necessity of satisfying Spain's demand for the incorporation of Tangier within her zone, and acts accordingly, in the case of dissent by any of the powers signatory to the Act of Algiers, would such incorporation be legally possible?

In surveying the actual legal rights of the powers to govern Tangier, one goes back to the old diplomatic régime. It is doubtful whether it can be said that the Dahir of the Sultan, regularizing the powers of the "Consell Sanitaire" and of the "Commission d'Hygiene" (created in 1889) implied an irrevocable consent



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Ye Took Me In"

San Antonio, Tex., Special Correspondence

A YOUNG wife whose husband had become incapacitated, accepted a teaching position in a small town. Separation from her husband at such a time seemed hard enough to bear, but there was the added problem of finding a suitable home and caretaker for the little two-year-old girl. The state school superintendent, through whom the position had been secured, advised the mother to go on to the little town, trusting that, upon her arrival, things could be worked out satisfactorily.

After a long trip across the State, the mother and child arrived at their destination at 3 o'clock in the morning, stepping from the warm comfort of the train into a heavy snowstorm. Only a faint light from the little station, evidence of the existence of the town. But just as the mother was feeling tempted to step back onto the train, thus shielding her baby from what gave promise of being a difficult situation, a poorly adapted to baby needs, a cheery voice boomed out through the darkness, "Right this way, ma'am. I'll take care of ye." It was the night watchman sent by the local superintendent to meet the "new teacher."

If he was surprised at the presence of an unexpected "second arrival," he gave no sign. Taking the sleeping child, tenderly beneath the cape of his old coat and seizing the suit case with his free hand, he started off through the snow, the grateful mother hurrying after him. At the superintendent's home, a warm room and hearty welcome awaited them. The baby was soon asleep on the folding-cot which had been placed in the superintendent's small study. The mother was longer in going to sleep, but she still recalls reading over and over again a little motto which hung above the desk:

"We are not here to idle, dream, or drift—
We have hard work to do and loads to
Shun not the struggle—take it—
This God's gift!"

The next morning, the baby was left with the superintendent's wife and the kindly man took the new teacher about the town, introducing her to the members of the school board and paving the way for a welcome for the baby as well. But as the afternoon wore away and there was still no provision made for the child, the mother's heart sank within her. Only the remembrance of her husband's need and the hope of a home again for them all enabled her to go forward.

As they trudged through the snow, the big-hearted superintendent sketched the work of the school, emphasizing the need for a more mature teacher than they had had—"married women, mothers, underfoot children better," he felt. The baby would be an inspiration, not a hindrance.

Just before dusk, they came to a shabby frame house whose door was opened by a white-haired woman with eyes so shining with love and tenderness that the mother felt instinctively that her quest was ended. "Mrs. Jennings," said the superintendent, "I don't know whether your house can hold any more children, but I'm sure your heart can. This is our new teacher, who would like to stay with you. When you see her brown-eyed baby girl, I know you can't refuse."

Within a few moments, it was all settled. Mabel, the 15-year-old daughter, who had just fixed up "her own room" and was very proud of it, gave it up without a murmur. The younger children added their part by promising to help with the washing and ironing—anything, everything—to have "teacher" and the baby! The father, coming in from his work, said it was all up to "mother."

An hour later, baby was in her high-chair, beaming upon her new sisters and brother, and the young mother was experiencing a gratitude too deep for words. In her heart ran the triumphant statement of true love and service, "I was a stranger—and ye took me in."

to their permanent existence. The Sultan's attitude, expressed in the Treaty of Fez, was one looking upon the government at the time as temporary, and envisaging the situation of another. In face of this fact it can be hardly urged that the diplomatic régime acquired any rights by long custom.

Article 61, of the Act of Algiers, which recognized the Commission d'Hygiene and is the only treaty obligation on the part of the Sultan toward the powers, in this respect, was superseded by their signature to the statute. These considerations would present merely an academic interest, since no one presses for a return to the diplomatic régime still exists and is actually preserving the administrative bodies under it although they have to a large extent ceased to function.

Functioned for Two Years

In spite of the legal claims of the United States and Italy, the statute has actually functioned for two years. If, however, any of its adherents seriously object to its dissolution, an argument based upon the doubtful legality of the manner of its beginning would seem to be a serious objection, if used to terminate it. Dissenting powers could put forward the claim of a vested interest in the Government of Tangier, of which they should not be summarily deprived.

In the event of a decision on the part of France, Spain and England to withdraw from the Convention of 1923, which incorporated the statute, they would undoubtedly have the balance of power on their side, for the fact of their withdrawal would cause a nullity of government at Tangier, in which situation it would pertain to the Sultan and to France as his protector, to take some sort of action.

As no other powers but France, Spain and the Sultan have entered into secret partition treaties of Morocco which stipulated for the neutrality of Tangier, it would seem that these three powers are free to act jointly for the repartitioning of the zones of protection.

That after the abandonment of the statute the dissenting states could reassert their capitulatory rights seems probable. Article 13 of the Convention of 1923 states that as a consequence of the establishment of the mixed courts at Tangier, the capitulations are abrogated in the zone. It seems logical that the conditions on which the capitulations are abandoned failing, the abrogation is ineffectual and all former rights revive.

When one considers the anomalous situation of justice and administration existing at present, through the position taken by the United States and Italy, it is not unreasonable to speculate on a future with a Spanish administration and several powers exercising the well-known archaic rights of the capitulations.

TEACHERS ASK MORE CONTROL

Political Feeling Permeates
British Conference—Representation Sought

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MARGATE, April 22—A strong under current of political feeling permeated the National Union of Teachers' Conference now concluded here. The Conference was attended by 2000 delegates representing 121,000 public school teachers throughout Great Britain. Resolutions were adopted urging an increase of public expenditure upon education and the rise in the school-leaving age from 14 to 15. A larger voice for teachers in controlling educational policy was also pressed.

A motion was thus passed by 46,000 votes to 37,000, demanding the reconstitution of the Government's Board of Education so as to give teachers direct representation. The new board proposed would include members of Parliament, representatives from bodies engaged in educational administration and university, technical, secondary and elementary teachers. Its right and duty would be to advise the president of the board on all matters of educational policy.

Another resolution protested against the Government's new system of subsidizing schools by means of block grants instead of less easily controlled percentage grants previously in operation. Here the ground taken was that the Government's policy would hamper progress by increasing the proportion of the costs of education borne by local bodies.

The climax was reached in the discussions when the question came up of what is known as the "Hedley Hill case." On the subject a resolution was passed unanimously directing the union's executives to take all necessary steps to procure its reconsideration. In this case the Government disqualified a headmaster for what it held was partiality in whipping children of a nonunion worker. The conference adopted the view that it was undesirable for the education member in the Cabinet to be, as it was claimed he now is simultaneously, "prosecutor, judge and executioner."

C. J. TURCK HEADS CENTRE COLLEGE

DANVILLE, Ky., April 22 (Special)—Charles J. Turck, who has been elected president of Centre College, is expected to enter upon his office June 7, commencement day. As president of Centre, Mr. Turck also will be head of Kentucky College for Women here, an affiliated institution, both under Presbyterian church jurisdiction.

Mr. Turck is now dean of the University of Kentucky Law School, where he has been for three years. He is a graduate of Tulane University, and received his A. B. and LL. B. from Columbia University. He taught in the Tulane Law School and Vanderbilt Law School for seven years before coming to Kentucky. Both he and Mrs. Turck are natives of New Orleans.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO., LTD.
Christie, Brown & Co., Ltd., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, profit of \$25,772 after expenses, interest, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with \$23,787 in the first quarter of 1926.

CLUB TOLD MEXICO MUST CHERISH LOVE

Jose Vanconcelos Describes
Ways to Bring About Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 22 — Mexicans must cultivate more abundantly the ways of love, Jose Vanconcelos, Secretary of Education in Mexico under the Obregon Government, told the City Club of Chicago. If they succeed in this the whole future of the country will change and Mexico will become a beautiful land of happiness. In the young people of the Nation

there is a great hope for progress, he declared. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 Mexicans and their families, he continued, are working in the United States, learning the value of time, labor-saving machines and methods of efficiency to take back to Mexico when peace arrives there.

Mexico can in a generation become a large producer of very good fruit, but knowledge of how to go about it is required, he said. If Mexico learns soon enough, the country can be saved by development of the rich natural sources of power to make electricity. But peace and stable government are absolutely necessary for such progress.

MANY CITIES ENTER CONVENTION RACE

Washington Latest for Democrats—Others Active

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 22 — The Nation's capital was advanced by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, as the most desirable place for the 1928 Democratic national convention.

The race for both the Republican and Democratic conventions is well under way. Cleveland is making a strong bid for the Democratic con-

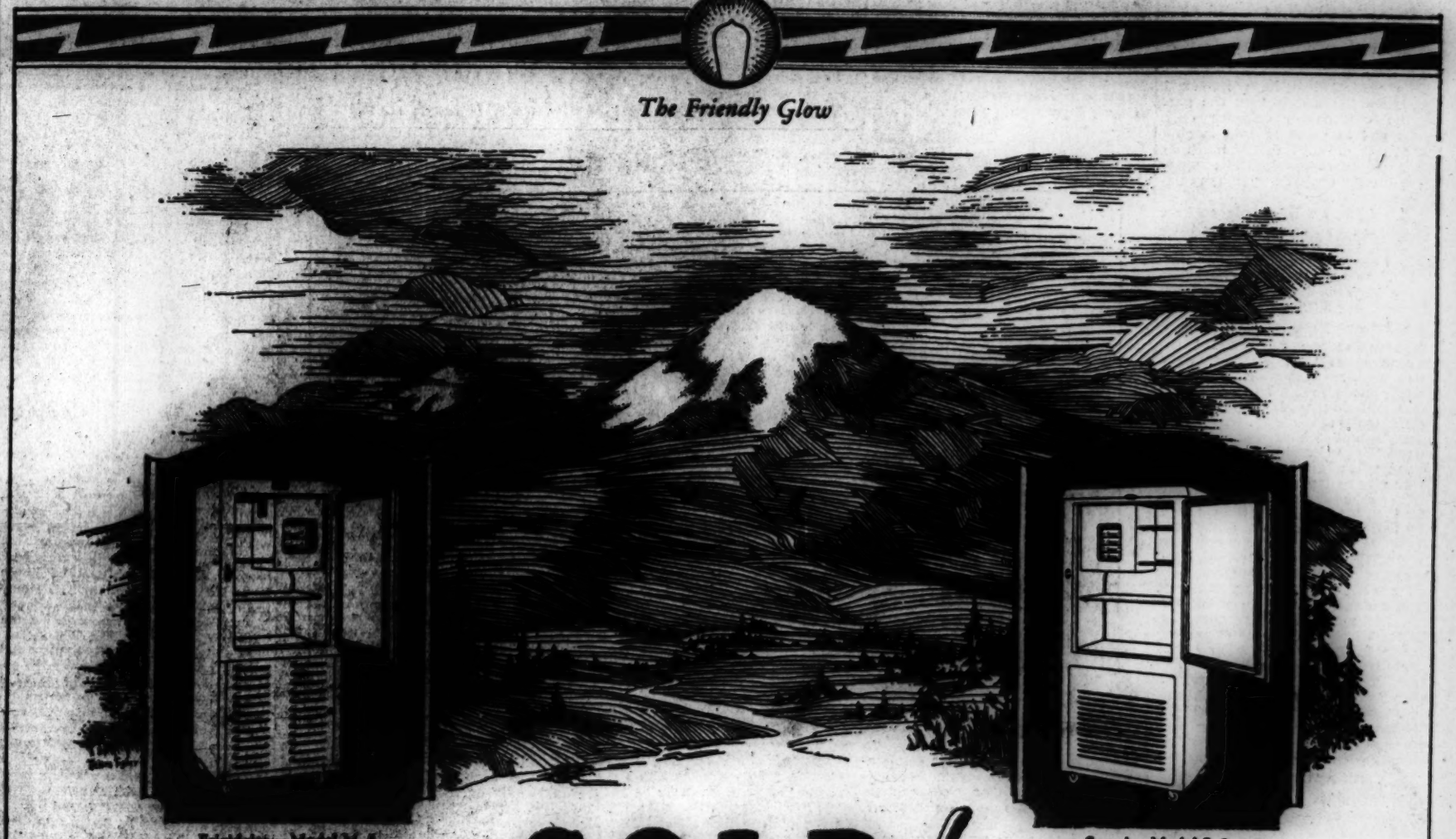
vention against St. Louis, Denver, Chicago, Louisville, Indianapolis, and Baltimore.

San Francisco is most active at present in endeavoring to obtain the Republican convention. It has sent word to the Republican National Committee that it is prepared to bid \$250,000 to bring the convention to the Pacific coast. Also in the Republican race are San Antonio, Detroit, Kansas City, and New York.

CENTURY RIBBON MILLS
Century Ribbon Mills reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1927, net profit of \$101,282 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal after 7 per cent preferred dividend to 70 cents a share on 100,000 no-par common shares, compared with \$72,053 or 46 cents a share in the first quarter of 1926.

ONTARIO MAY ADOPT MAINE CAMP METHODS

AUGUSTA, Me., April 22 (Special)—Charles C. Cameron of Hamilton, Ont., is making a tour of the State to study camp conditions and methods for the purpose of conducting similar work in Canada. The summer camp movement is comparatively new in Canada, and Mr. Cameron stated that because the Pine Tree State is famous for its boys' camps he was delegated to come here and look over the situation. He is making a thorough tour of the State, visiting the various camps and conferring with proprietors and managers as to methods.



FRIGIDAIRE—Model M-5 SERVEL—Model S-5

COLD! As From a Mountain Top

BRING the dry cold as from a mountain top into your home with Electric Refrigeration! This constant dry cold gives you an unusual protection for perishable foods, keeping them fresh days at a time. This avoids waste and saves money!

ELECTRICAL Refrigeration also freezes dainty desserts and furnishes cubes of ice for beverages. You may have this constant protection for food with its many advantages for a small down payment and a surprisingly low cost of operation.

Frigidaire
Model M-5
This efficient Frigidaire model (illustrated above) comes in an all-metal cabinet with Duco-finished exterior and interior of seamless porcelain enamel. It makes forty-two cubes of ice at one time and has food capacity of five cubic feet. It is compact in size and ideal for the average small family **\$310**
Liberal Terms
to Edison Service Customers

Servel
Model S-5
THE Servel model (illustrated above) is an all-metal cabinet with Duco finish—interior of seamless porcelain enamel. Food capacity, five cubic feet. It freezes delicious desserts, is simple and sure in operation, and makes forty-eight cubes of ice at one time. Sturdy, efficient, dependable **\$295**
Liberal Terms
to Edison Service Customers

Kelvinator
"227"
THIS Kelvinator comes in a wood cabinet enamelled in white—interior of seamless porcelain enamel. It makes forty-two cubes of ice for beverages and has a food capacity of five cubic feet. Compact, well designed and built to last indefinitely **\$275**
Liberal Terms
to Edison Service Customers

The EDISON SHOPS
"There's One In Your Neighborhood"
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

NEW MINNEAPOLIS AUDITORIUM TO BE DEDICATED TO HIGH IDEALS

Building, Costing \$3,000,000 and Seating 9800 Persons, to Be Opened June 4 to 11—Citizens Seek \$100,000 for Pipe Organ for Civic Hall

Talk about a large auditorium for Boston is being revived. The increasing size and number of conventions being held in the United States has made the need apparent of Boston to get its share.

The Christian Science Monitor has obtained from its correspondents stories about the success of such convention halls in several of the large cities.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special Correspondence).—The Minneapolis Municipal Auditorium, costing \$3,000,000, will be opened the week of June 4-11.

The project has been governed throughout by a desire on the part of the citizens to enhance civic ideals and to place greater emphasis on the cultural values, such as has been expressed in the support given the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra.

"The building will be a place where the citizens will come in their town meetings and learn to know each other better by enjoying the same things," said A. E. Gruen, chairman of the Minneapolis city council auditorium committee.

To Attract National Gatherings. The auditorium was erected not only with the view of providing a much needed "town hall meeting place" but also as an inducement for the holding of large national gatherings in the city. The civic organizations which were actively behind the project believe the auditorium will add to the attractiveness of the city as a place of residence.

The new building, situated between Third and Stevens Avenues South, and between Grant and Fourteenth streets, is similar in the general plan to the Cleveland auditorium. But there are many added features, such as the raising and lowering orchestra pit, a specially designed cooling system, and specially allotted space for the installation of a pipe organ, according to Ernest B. Croft, architect.

Safety features have been emphasized. There are no stairways. Instead there are six ramps, each nine feet in width, leading to the balcony. The ramps and entrances have been so arranged as to minimize crowding when the building is being emptied.

Seating Capacity 9800. The building, with an exterior of Indiana limestone, is a plain oblong structure, 335 by 255 feet. It will seat 9800 persons. Of this number 4000 will be seated on the balcony.

Four and a half years ago a spontaneous movement among Minneapolis citizens to build a new auditorium was launched. It was first suggested during Minneapolis Week, in December, 1922.

was chosen and acquired, in condemnation proceedings, for approximately \$350,000. The corner stones laying ceremonies were on March 7, 1926.

W. D. Bugge, formerly manager of the St. Paul auditorium, has been selected as manager of the Minneapolis auditorium. A committee of Minneapolis citizens is carrying on a campaign for a \$100,000 pipe organ for the auditorium.

SLACKENING IN SHOE INDUSTRY IS NOTED. Haverhill, Mass., April 22 (Special).—General slackening is noted in the shoe manufacturing industry here, several concerns having curtailed 50 per cent, while a few selling to the wholesale trade still continue good volume of business.

The manufacturers are putting out large quantities of new samples for inspection by the trade to attract business on summer footwear. Blacks and colors are equally prominent in the new shoes, with patterns ranging from the plain, smart pumps to the highly trimmed models.

Worked for Efficiency. "There is no man in Boston who has done so much for bringing about the present efficiency of the Boston Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Hall of Mr. McKibben's work.

He said that largely through Mr. McKibben's efforts and influence business in Boston has been brought to its present high plane. Through the development of the Chamber of Commerce, he said, business men have a broader and more adequate outlook on business life.

Resolutions adopted were read by Homer Eaton Keyes as follows: "To James A. McKibben, retiring secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the chamber's former officers, directors, chairmen and members of committees are moved at this time to express their sentiments of appreciation and regard."

Worked With Courage. "During a period of 15 years Mr. McKibben has fulfilled the functions of his office with a quiet courage, a generous and unflinching loyalty, a far-seeing wisdom which have borne fruit. Year by year the Boston Chamber of Commerce has increased its usefulness to the community, has extended the field of its influence abroad and has, at length, won a nationally distinguished position among organizations of its kind."

"In the conviction, therefore, that James A. McKibben has well and wisely served the best interests of city and Commonwealth during nearly two decades of service as secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and that his sincere devotion, his accumulated practical knowledge of men and affairs, his sound executive ability, and his power of stimulating his co-workers to the best endeavor have combined in an unusual measure, to promote high purpose and coincident prosperity in the city of Boston, his former associates in the activities of the Chamber of Commerce have joined to tender to Mr. McKibben a complimentary dinner and to memorialize the event with this signed testimonial of their affection and esteem."

RAILROADS BE-LECT OFFICERS. MONTPELIER, Vt., April 22 (Special).—The annual meetings of the Montpelier River and the Barre and Chelmsford railroads took place in the officers here yesterday with the old board of officers re-elected. These are E. S. French of Rochester, president and general manager; Joseph F. Smith of Burlington, vice-president and treasurer; Harry Blodgett of St. Johnsbury, clerk. Other directors elected were, Fred A. Howland of Montpelier, Homer C. Ladd of Barre, and Roy L. Patrick of Burlington.

TWO JOHN R. BOOTH'S SIT ON SAME BENCH

Connecticut Superior Court Judges Unlike Save in Name

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (Special).—John R. Booth has been named to the bench with others the judicial nomination of John R. Booth of New Haven, present judge of the New Haven Court of Common Pleas, to be a Superior Court judge. He will be confirmed shortly.

When Judge Booth of New Haven takes his seat in Superior Court, who lives in Danbury, may have to use an identification mark for the benefit of lawyers. When an attorney now refers to Judge John R. Booth he adds the name of the court in which judge he meant is sitting. Both are Yale Law School graduates 10 years apart.

They are unlike in personal appearance, John R. of Danbury being tall and gray-haired, while John R. of New Haven is medium height and stout. The former was a ball player in his college days; the latter is a musician.

GIRL PIANIST'S VICTORY WILL BE CELEBRATED. Friends of Miss Hazel Hallett, Boston student, who won the first prize of \$500 for pianists at the young artists' contest, conducted by the National Federation of Women's Clubs at Chicago, yesterday, are arranging a number of events in honor of her success. Perhaps the largest is to be a reception at the Boston Students' Union, 31 St. Stephen Street, next Friday afternoon.

The Chicago contest was the final one in a series of three won by Miss Hallett. The first was a state contest, the second a New England contest, and the third a national contest. Last November she received second prize at the Sequelcentennial contest in Philadelphia. She appeared as soloist recently with the People's Symphony Orchestra.

den by state law, which is the consent of the selectmen of a town, mayor of a city or trustees of a village, is first obtained.

"In traveling the highways of the State," the Secretary says, "I have been impressed with the beautiful scenery to be seen from the windows of a car or the deck of a boat, which the posting of such placards at random produces. I believe the present disregard for the law is due mostly to ignorance or thoughtlessness and I hope the loyalty and sense of duty of our good people will be aroused so that the beautiful beauties may be protected from further ravages."

"It would be accomplishing a fine thing for our State if selectmen, mayors and village heads occasionally and completely rid our roads of all unauthorized signs, and the posting of such placards at random produces. I believe the present disregard for the law is due mostly to ignorance or thoughtlessness and I hope the loyalty and sense of duty of our good people will be aroused so that the beautiful beauties may be protected from further ravages."

DEBATING IN SPANISH. A Spanish debate has been inaugurated at Boston University's College of Business Administration, under the direction of Prof. Salvador Canals of the Spanish faculty, to study of the language "more interesting and more practical."

Prof. Canals has set three subjects for the debate: "The influence of the Spanish language on the development of the Spanish people," "The influence of the Spanish language on the development of the Spanish people," "The influence of the Spanish language on the development of the Spanish people."

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SEEKS TO CLEAR ROADS OF SIGNS

Vermont Official Starts a Drive for Conservation of Scenic Beauties

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 22 (Special).—An appeal to do away with placards and advertising material in conspicuous spots along the highways so that the scenic beauty of Vermont will not be marred, is being made by Aaron H. Grout, Secretary of State, who has asked the Vermont newspapers to co-operate with him in this endeavor.

Secretary Grout says the general practice of sticking placards, pictures and advertisements, mostly small ones, on bridges, rocks, trees and fences is strictly forbidden.

At Camp Bonita Bay in East Otis this summer there will be a training week for council members, captains and first lieutenants, Aug. 29 to Sept. 4, quarters for this purpose having been given by the Springfield council.

The Westfield council, which was host for yesterday's meeting, entertained the visitors with a drill by the local Scout corps. A newly formed drum and bugle corps played.

Miss Katherine Lane of Springfield was elected commissioner. Other officers for the year are: Deputy commissioner, Mrs. Clara H. Phillips, Springfield; secretary, Mrs. John Knight, Chichester; treasurer, Mrs. Irving Pulcifer, Holyoke; executive committee, Mrs. John James, Holyoke; Mrs. A. U. Galbraith, Easthampton; Mrs. E. R. Hawley, Westfield. A second deputy commissioner and two additional board members will be chosen later.

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New Law Provides for Fee of Not More Than \$5

AUGUSTA, Me., April 22 (Special).—For protection of tourists, the State will soon license a new policy with regard to summer camps and roadside stands. The Legislature having passed a bill for the licensing of all such camps by the State.

A license fee of not over \$5 may be assessed against the 200 or more camps and stands. A fee of \$100 automobile license and \$100 for family registration. Tourists stopping at such camps will then know that the place has been carefully inspected and that the standards will be revoked in case of unsatisfactory conditions.

Another new policy which is expected to meet with approval is the "motor camp" plan, by which passenger automobiles may remain in camps for the entire year under their own registration.

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COUNCIL OF GIRL SCOUTS CONVENES

Western Massachusetts Division Plans for Year

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Reports of three new committees—the field committee, Brownie and court awards committee—featured the annual meeting of the Western division of the Massachusetts State Council of Girl Scouts here yesterday afternoon. A good gain in membership was reported, raising the total number to approximately 3000 in this territory.

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Not Lace Doilies—Just Snowflakes

Photographs of Snowflakes Taken by W. A. Bentley of Jericho, Vt. 1, the "Clock" Crystal; 2, "Wonder" Crystal; 3 and 4, Crystals That Fell on Feb. 23, 1927; 5 and 6, Two Other Beautiful Crystals From the 1927 Crop of Snowflakes.



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"Snowflake Man" Had Good Winter

Nature Shows Endless Variety of Design in Crystals Taken by Photographs

JERICHO, Vt., April 22 (Special).—The winter which has just passed, noted for its mildness and scanty snowfall, has gone on record as a favorable one for the photographing of snow crystals, according to W. A. Bentley of this place, known as Vermont's "snowflake man."

Like other things, snowflakes are judged by quality rather than quantity, and so it happened that the slight snowfalls at Jericho were rich in perfect and beautiful examples of snowflake architecture and brought forth marvelous new snowflake designs for Mr. Bentley's waiting camera.

Altogether, there were 12 favorable snow storms during the winter, a larger number than usual. December furnished three, January six and February three. Most of the storms furnished but a dozen, or so, of fine photographs. But those of January 23 and February 22 furnished large sets of photographs, 35 and 45 respectively.

The report favors the abandonment of 13 wooden school buildings now in use. The number of school units proposed in the ultimate 15-year building program outlined in the report is 21, as compared with 34 in the present elementary school plant.

Lynn should ultimately have three high schools, the report states. Four junior high schools are recommended in the first step of the building program.

The report declares that a salary revision for teachers is needed in Lynn, and estimates that the salary appropriation should be increased by \$50,000.

TAX REDUCTIONS MAY SAVE INDUSTRY. WILDER, Vt., April 22 (Special).—Relief in the way of abatement of taxes may alter the decision of the International Paper Company to close its plant here, which is the principal industry in this town. Under normal conditions, the plant employs from 200 to 250 hands although the present employment is 175 men.

The company recently planned to close its mill here this week but local officials received instructions to keep the plant in operation another two months. A. B. Graustein, president of the International Paper Company, interviewed by a local committee in New York, intimated that relief in the way of taxes and other expenses would materially influence the company in its decision.

MILL PROPOSES NIGHT SHIFT. ADAMS, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Silas Rooney, superintendent of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, supplemented an announcement that the company's outlook for spring business was excellent by the statement that if 400 employees can be procured the No. 2 mill of the company will be operated on a night shift. Work will be started on a larger schedule in two or three weeks, he said.

RHODE ISLAND SESSION ENDS

General Assembly Leaves Record of a Number of Constructive Acts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 (Special).—Rhode Island's General Assembly adjourned until January of next year at 2:33 o'clock this morning. Although considerable constructive legislation was passed during the session several important measures were defeated, including the proposition to "put teeth" into the State prohibition act.

Among the notable legislation are acts providing for redistricting the State for the apportionment of Senators and which will go on the ballot for a referendum vote, and establishment of the property qualification for voters in the cities. The towns are required to set up budget commissions if they desire its abolition.

Measures were passed providing for biennial registration of voters and absentee voting. The gasoline tax was increased from one to two cents a gallon. Nearly \$1,000,000 in bond issues was authorized for new buildings.

The proposed Mount Hope toll bridge was got under way through the incorporation of a company to build it. An act was passed authorizing the voluntary service of women on juries. The criminal laws were strengthened by the passage of a measure providing for a maximum fine of \$1000, a maximum jail term of five years and no minimum, or both, for illegal possession of firearms. The penalties for drunken driving were strengthened.

The Assembly created a joint legislative committee to study the State's divorce laws, thus deferring for a year at least reform that has been urged by Governor Potter in his last two annual messages.

ANIMAL RESCUE WORK WILL BE EXPLAINED. "Animal Rescue Work and Its Relation to the Community at Large" is the subject of the talk to be given by Miss Maud Phillips at the public meeting of the New England Antivivisection Society, to be held next Tuesday, at 3 p. m., in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple.

Miss Phillips has been closely associated with Mrs. Anna Harris Smith, founder and present head of the Boston Animal Rescue League, and is thoroughly familiar with the policy and insurance of the organization. John O. Codman will preside and John Orth, pianist, will play several selections.

BRAKE-LIGHT TESTING CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCED. Boston Automobile Club officials announced yesterday that in co-operation with the Massachusetts Safety Council and other organizations it will conduct a brake-testing and light-testing campaign in the near future in every city and town adjoining Boston.

The club also announced that for the benefit of motorists who cannot go to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles on Commonwealths' Day for registration, plates and insurance, that it will tend to all these matters if applied to at headquarters in the Hotel Statler, 63 Columbus Avenue.

DECLINES TO PUT WOMAN BACK. LEROY SWEET, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, today declined to reinstate in employment as an inspector in his department Miss Mary A. Donovan of Boston, who on April 5 was discharged. The only recourse from the finding of the commissioner is an appeal to the courts.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 8

Evening Features. FOR FRIDAY, APRIL 22. EASTERN STANDARD TIME. CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (537 Meters). 8 p. m.—Talk. 9—The Radio Raiders. WCHS, Portland, Me. (500 Meters). 8 p. m.—Hour of music. "Treasure Hunt." 10—Auctioneers. 11—Feature program.

WJAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters). 8 p. m.—Shirley Collier dance. 8:30—Vocal and piano solos by "Jimmie" Gallagher. 9:30—News flashes. 5—Theatrical hour. 10—Visits to the theaters and talent from current Boston attractions. 10:45—Day in finance. 11:30—Livestock and meat reports. 6—"Kiddies" Club. 6:30—Dinner dance. 6:55—Correct time. 6:57—Movie news. 7—Dance music. 7:25—Baseball scores. 7:30—Weather report. 7:30—One-minute talk. 7:31—The Lady of the Ivory. 7:30—Talk. 8—Joseph P. Moran and his Irish Serenaders. 8—Organ recital from Elks' Hotel. E. Lewis Dunham, organist. 9:30—Minnie Stratton Watson, mezzo-soprano; Frank Watson, pianist. 10—News flashes. 10:05—Dance music.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348

BETTER JOBS, WAGES AND HOMES ARE WON FOR BOSTON NEGROES

Urban League Reports Work Greatly Aided by Survey of Living Conditions Among 20,000 Workers—Benefit for City Seen in Wider Employment

Better jobs at better pay, better living and social conditions for the Negro have been brought about by the Boston Urban League during the last year and an extension of this work is planned for the coming year. Arthur H. Morse, chairman of the league, states that one of its big jobs last year was the assembling and classification of data concerning 20,000 Negroes, by which it was ascertained what their needs were.

From a study of approximately 2000 apartments representing nearly one-third of the total Negro homes in Boston, it was found that due to economic pressure a large number of Negroes were living under conditions that were becoming a menace to the city. The league immediately started an industrial campaign in which the race relations committee of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches co-operated, bringing better jobs at better pay to a large number of Negroes and resulting in improved housing accommodations.

Boston has far to go to make its record compare favorably with Detroit, where of those employed in automobile plants 13.5 per cent are Negroes, Mr. Morse states; or with Chicago where 10.87 Negroes are employed in 62 manufacturing establishments. Against this Boston can show today only 124 industries open to Negroes, and in these industries such workers constitute a very small percentage of the total number employed.

It will be part of the 1927-28 program to try to place Negro girls and boys in the public libraries and to see that more are qualified for state and federal positions.

The community suffers a real economic loss when a Negro, who has been trained as a chemist, and so is able to earn a good salary, spends his nights and days as a red-cap in a railroad station, Mr. Morse points out, adding: "We believe that we did a good thing for science, as well as the Negro, when we recently placed just such a man in the research laboratory of one of our largest American industries."

The league will continue to assist newcomers to Boston to adjust themselves to their northern surroundings by aiding them to find homes, as well as employment, and by helping them to make use of established agencies.

"Our special task is to interpret the Negro to the white people of Boston, to emphasize the things on which whites and Negroes can agree and work happily together. We realize that the Negro must endeavor to do more for himself. But we maintain that his fellow American should give him every possible chance," the executive secretary, Samuel A. Allen, states.

The other officers of the league are: Vice-chairman—Charles M. Cox, Rev. D. S. Kline; treasurer—Mrs. John P. Moore; board of directors—E. P. Benjamin, Ralph Bradley, Miss Louise W. Brooks, Matthew W. Bullock, Oscar H. Fitzallen, Dr. C. N. Garland, Dr. John B. Hall, Judge Albert F. Hayden, Miss Marian Homans, Mrs. Frederick T. Lord, Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy, Rev. C. L. Miller, Miss Constance J. Ridley, Prof. Paul G. Sachs, Goldwaite Sherrill, Rev. B. W. Swain, Rev. C. A. Ward, Gratton L. Wilson, Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, Dr. D.

STUDENTS INSTALL THEIR GOVERNMENT

Connecticut College Girls Hold Exercises

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 22 (Special)—The Connecticut College gymnasium was the scene of an impressive ceremony when the formal installation of the new officers of the student government took place. The exercises were opened with the procession of the seniors clad in caps and gowns. They were followed by the retiring and incoming officers, who were led by Miss Florence E. Hopper of Ridgefield, N. J., the outgoing president of the student organization.

The ceremony was opened by Miss Hopper, who welcomed the new president, Miss Dorothy Bayley, and administered the oath of office. The future chief justice of honor court, Miss Henrietta L. Owens of Chevy Chase, Md., and the honor court then took their pledges.

The members of the court are Dorothy L. Ayres of Lynn, Mass.; Dorothy A. Blair '28, of Harvey, Ill.; Margaret Bristol '29, of Foxboro, Mass.; Mary Scattergood '29, of Villa Nova, Penn.; Nancy Grisham '30, of Birmingham, Penn.; and Constance Green '30 of Dayton, O.

Miss Adelaide King '28, of Cambridge, Mass., took her oath as the new vice-president. Miss Prudence Drake of Newton, Mass., was sworn in as the speaker of the House of Representatives, and was presented with a new mallet by Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, president of the college.

JERUSALEM SUMMER SCHOOL PLANS READY

Plans for the summer session of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, July 6 to Aug. 4, under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel in Newton, are nearing completion and the school has been opened for enrollment. Officials of the bureau have announced that the school, under the direction of Dr. W. F. Albright, archaeologist, has for more than a quarter of a century been the center of American archaeological study and research in Palestine.

The instruction this year, it is said, will be given by Prof. R. Butler, professor in charge in Jerusalem, and Prof. Moses Bailey of the department of Biblical history at Wellesley College. According to plans by Dr. Albright and Prof. George A. Barton of the University of Pennsylvania, the secretary and treasurer of the school, students will be lodged in the new building of the Oriental Research School up to the limit of its capacity.

Courses will be given on the history and archaeology of Palestine, illustrated by visits to the various Biblical sites in and about Jerusalem and to those that can be reached from that center by automobile. The last week of the session will be devoted to a tour of northern Palestine in which Shechem, Samaria, Nazareth, Tiberias, and Sidon, Mt. Carmel, Tyre and Sidon, Beirut and Baalbek will be visited. Visits will also be made to the sites where excavations are being made.

NEW HAVEN UNION SUSPENDS ITS ISSUE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (P)—The New Haven Evening Union, founded in 1871 by Alexander Troup, failed to appear on the streets of New Haven yesterday. It has been announced that the paper had been purchased by the New Haven Times-Leader and that the two dailies would be published in amalgamated form under the name of the New Haven Times-Union.

William A. Hendricks, who has been publisher of the Times-Leader for many years, will be the publisher of the Times-Union and Col. Charles W. Pickett, editor of the Times-Leader, will continue in the same capacity with the Times-Union. It is understood that practically none of the employees of the Evening Union will be retained.

MR. MOSES PREDICTS "SCANTY LEGISLATION"

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 22 (P)—"The Seventieth Congress will produce scanty legislation and plenty of politics," said George Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, in addressing men's clubs of the Universalist church here last night.

"There will be a variety of legislation before the members, including further measures of tax relief and the tariff question, but the approach of the presidential election will cause the usual jockeying on both sides of the aisle," he said. "I can foresee more investigations similar to the one in the winter of 1924, which will result that political affairs will be thrown into confusion."

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT TO EXPAND EDUCATIONALLY

(Continued from Page 1)

in the remodeling of our social structure. It is because the Labor Movement is not only a social and economic order, but also a social and economic order, that it is necessary to expand educationally.

It may be that out of our workers' classes of today will come the labor leaders of tomorrow. The afternoon session was devoted to the "Current Problems in Workers' Education," by Prof. A. A. Sheffield, and included such matters as textbooks, curricula, affiliations, finance, organizing, officers' report, and teaching. Group meetings for delegates on these same questions will be held tonight in the Boston University College of Liberal Arts Building. Tomorrow the subject of art and labor will be taken up.

The speakers at the banquet Saturday evening are to include Governor Fuller, George H. Locke, president of the American Labor Association, Matthew W. Ball, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Raymond W. Holwell, bi-state director of workers' education in Colorado and Wyoming. The conference will be brought to a close Sunday morning with a legislative and business session and election of officers.

PRESERVATION OF STATE RIGHTS IS STRESSED BY D. A. R. CONGRESS

Chapters Advised to Scan Carefully Proposed Laws Before Voting Support—Senator Bayard Warns Against Extension of Governmental Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—State rights were emphasized by several speakers at the thirty-sixth congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, especially where women urged to scan critically proposed legislation that would affect the home and the care and education of children.

Mrs. E. Gregory of Salisbury, N. C., said that the Committee on Legislation in the United States Congress, of which she is chairman, urges the D. A. R. to investigate the origin, history, and object of all legislation which they are asked to support, and seek to have it in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. "We believe that what the women of these United States need is a Constitutional background," she said.

Mrs. Gregory pointed out that the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people." She urged that the states do their full duty as so as to give effect to the Tenth Amendment.

Education Department Opposed. Thomas F. Bayard (D.), Senator from Delaware, criticized the Children's Bureau and the proposed Department of Education in a speech before the congress on "Dangers of Bureaucratic Legislation."

He said, the family life of the Nation may soon lose its liberty. He believed that the Children's Bureau was behind a movement to obtain control of the children of the country. He proposed, Child Labor Amendment, accepted by only five states and rejected by more than 30, would, in his opinion, have given Congress power to override state law. Senator Bayard declared that the establishment of a federal department of education would mean making American children in one mold. The opinion on state rights was expressed in the following resolution:

RAINFALL CHECKS FIRES IN FORESTS

The rainfall of last night, averaging about one-third of an inch in most parts of the State, extinguished all of the forest fires which remained burning and moistened the woodlands sufficiently to assure comparative safety from fires for a day or two. William A. L. Buseley, State Commissioner of Conservation, said today.

The rainfall was not enough, however, to afford a protective for very long unless there are further showers, which the weather bureau does not expect at present. For several days, however, the fire danger will be lessened. The fire danger will be lessened. The fire danger will be lessened.

GOV. FULLER'S PLAN ADOPTED

House Favors Recommendations on Assistants for District Attorney

Recommendations by Governor Fuller for amendments in the salary bill for assistants to the district attorney for Suffolk County were adopted in the House today without contest.

Under the Governor's recommendation, the district attorney is given the following assistants: Two at \$2500 a year, two at \$2000, two at \$1500, and two at \$1000.

Under the terms of the bill prior to the Governor's recommendation, the following assistants were provided: Three assistants, \$2500; three assistants, \$2000; and four assistants, \$1500.

Representative Martin Hays of Boston said the amendments are satisfactory to the district attorney.

Governor Fuller sent to the House a veto of the bill increasing the salary of the clerk of the Superior Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk. Action on the veto was postponed until the afternoon session.

The Governor said in his message accompanying the bill that to grant the increase embodied in the present bill, a rise from \$4500 to \$5000 a year, would place this above the standard of many of the heads of State departments. This clerk, he said, already is paid a salary equal to the highest salary paid to any clerk in the State and equal to the salary of several clerks who have twice as large a staff as he has. The position is held by John F. Cronin.

The Senate sustained the veto by Governor Fuller of a bill to reappoint David M. Clary as a member of the Boston Fire Department by 13 to 21. The veto was defended in a speech by Gaspar G. Bacon, while six senators spoke in favor of passing the bill.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CLUB OPENS CANVASS

Col. William J. Donovan, assistant to the United States Attorney-General, former commander of the 16th New York regiment of infantry of the Rainbow Division, and the Rev. Francis J. Duffy, of New York, former chaplain of the division, were guests and speakers at the opening of the campaign for funds for paying off the mortgage of the Soldiers and Sailors' Club at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler yesterday.

Approximately 350 persons attended the luncheon, including Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commander of the First Naval District; Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, Commander of the First Corps Army Area; Lieut. Col. H. C. Smith, commanding the United States Marine detachment at Boston; and Brig. Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum, Maj. Guy Marchie presided.

HUNTINGTON GILCHRIST SPEAKS

At a luncheon meeting at the University Club today the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association listened to Huntington Gilchrist, member of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, who told of recent work of his committee and of progress in view of the summer. Invitations were issued to some 500 friends of the association.

TEMPLE HONORS DR. MASSEE

Approximately 1000 parishioners of the Tremont Temple joined in reception to the Rev. Dr. J. C. Massee, pastor, and Mrs. Massee on the fifth anniversary of his pastorate. Tribute was paid him by many and numerous gifts were presented. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Potter delivered a message for the Baptist Ministers' Conference.

CITY FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING

Clubs to Pay Special Attention to 'Better Homes' Campaign During Year

Further co-operation with the so-called "better homes" movement in addition to its various other civic activities was assured by the Boston City Federation at its fifteenth annual meeting held today at the Statler.

The federation is made up of representatives of Boston's women's clubs and is active in civic development. The federation during the year just closed has placed emphasis upon several questions of vital interest to Boston such as education and traffic.

Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon was re-elected president of the federation. Mrs. George C. Morton and Mrs. Willard D. Woodbury were re-elected first and second vice-presidents, respectively, and Mrs. Percival G. Tower was elected third vice-president. Mrs. George C. Taplin was elected recording secretary, Mrs. Willard S. Davis was re-elected corresponding secretary and Mrs. Joseph B. Sanford was re-elected treasurer and Mrs. Llewellyn D. Seaver was elected historian. Four new directors were elected as follows: Mrs. Percy G. Bolster, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Mrs. David A. Westcott and Mrs. William Morton Wheeler. Mrs. Amy Y. Burns was elected to fill an unexpired term.

The nominating committee for the coming year is as follows: Mrs. William Hoag, chairman; Mrs. Willard S. Davis, Dr. Mary R. Luskman, Mrs. Arthur W. Moore and Mrs. Milton J. Rosenau.

Following the luncheon a pageant depicting the history and achievements of the federation was given, under the stage direction of Mrs. Joy Higgins of Boston Community Service, Inc. Each of the presidents appeared in a tableau descriptive of her term, while the chronicle of it was read by Mrs. Donald M. Blair. Special music was furnished. Mr. Morton was in charge of the program.

CAMBRIDGE GAS CO. SALE IS APPARENT

That the control of the Cambridge Gas Light Company will pass into new hands seemed assured by the announcement yesterday that the holders of 58,500 shares of stock of the company had deposited their holdings with the National Bank of Boston to be sold to the Massachusetts Electric Investment Association under its offer of \$100 a share. These 58,500 shares constitute about three-fourths of the capital stock of the company and is 6000 more than the bidding trust asked for.

Stockholders of the gas company are also considering a circular from a trust company affiliated with the prospective purchasers offering them one and one-twentieth shares of the New England Gas & Electric Association stock for each share of the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

WELLESLEY STUDENTS FORM LITERARY CLUB

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 22 (Special)—A literary club, open only to freshmen and sophomores, is the newest organization at Wellesley College. The two upper classes have been excluded on the grounds that the underclassmen feel free to present and discuss their own work when unembarrassed by those whom they consider more experienced and more prone to criticism with perhaps less sympathetic understanding than themselves.

The object of the new club is to keep in touch with contemporary movements in literature; and also to consider and criticize original work done by its members. The president of the organization is Miss Anna K. of Washington and the vice-president, Miss Agnes Addison of Philadelphia.

400 TONS OF SEAWeed. UNIQUE CARGO HERE

Completing an unusually quick trip for a sailing vessel from Yarmouth, N. S., to Boston, the four-masted schooner Bessie M. Dustin, arrived in Boston today with a cargo of about 400 tons of seaweed, said to be the first full cargo of this commodity ever brought into this port. The schooner was only about 36 hours in making the trip, inasmuch as it requires 18 hours for the trip to be made by steamer, it will be seen that the voyage, which depended entirely upon the winds, was made under extremely fast conditions.

The cargo, consigned to a local construction company, is for use in walls and floors to provide sound absorption.

HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL NAMED

BANGOR, Me., April 22 (P)—Charles E. Taylor, principal of Gardner High School, has been elected principal of Bangor High and will begin his duties here next fall, according to an announcement made today by the local school board.

MORE THAN 2000 CITY WORKERS WILL GET INCREASES IN SALARY

Mayor's Budget Includes About \$150,000 to Cover This Item—Advances Go to Groups Rather Than Individuals as in the Past

Mayor Nichols' budget for this year for Boston city departments under his control, amounting to a total of \$30,523,463, includes provision for the expenditure of about \$150,000 for salary and wage increases which will affect some 2100 municipal employees.

While the Boston Finance Commission in its recommendations concerning the budget to the city council this year advised that no salary increases be allowed in the budget, the attitude of the committee on appropriations which is examining the proposed expenditures is that when savings are to be made they should be, as a rule, in other directions than compensation in view of the present cost of living. It is believed that the Mayor's wage and salary increase proposals will be approved by committee and Council.

In making these compensation increases in this year's budget the Mayor has availed himself to a large degree of the recommendations made

the maximum \$2000 for privates. The regular step increases, if allowed by the Council, will be paid this year to those who have not attained the maximum. About 75 mechanics will receive 50 cents per cent increase to give them \$5 a day, thereby restoring the \$1 differential between this class and the laborers. About 330 firemen and 740 patrolmen will benefit by the regulation increases this year.

In the street laying-out department junior engineers, transitmen and rodmen will be granted \$100 raises, while senior engineers in the department whose compensations are below the maximum and who have been long in the service, will get \$200 increases. Four experienced engineers in the Public Works Department will receive \$500 increases.

The inspection group will receive \$100 increases this year. Last year they were passed over. The Mayor proposes to raise year by year the compensations for these men who often supervise the work of mechanics who receive more money per day than the inspectors. Because of this regulation, five senior supervising officials in the building department will receive \$200 additions this year.

Of the 600 clerks and stenographers in the different departments some are listed for \$100 increases, each due to specific recommendation by department heads on account of long service and failure in previous years to be awarded added compensation.

DAYLIGHT SAVING IN EFFECT SUNDAY

Set Clock One Hour Ahead and Be on Time

Sunday morning will see the ushering in of daylight saving time in Massachusetts. Clocks will be set forward one hour, and people will get up early enough to enjoy an extra hour of morning sunshine by the expedient of having their alarm clocks tell them it is an hour earlier than it is. Many of course will reset their time pieces tomorrow night.

The official hour for the change from regular daylight saving time is 2 a. m. Sunday. At that hour the spring train schedules of the steam railroads will go into effect, making changes to correspond with daylight saving hours.

The railroads have scheduled their trains one hour earlier, though adhering to standard time, so that a train which now leaves at 8 o'clock standard time will leave at 7 o'clock standard time or 8 o'clock daylight saving time.

AIR MAIL BRINGS CALIFORNIA ROSES

NASHUA, N. H., April 22 (P)—A bouquet of roses, jonquils and orange blossoms, was received by Miss Lillian S. Winn by airmail from Pasadena, Calif., this morning. The package, mailed by Miss Winn's brother, April 19, was the first of the kind to come into this State, post office officials claim. It cost the brother \$2 postage to send it that way, admitted Miss Winn.

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Specials for Those Who Shop During the School Vacations

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REDUCED EXPENSES FOR SCHOOLS URGED

Real Estate Exchange Seeks Period of Economy

Calling attention to the fact that the cost of school maintenance in Boston has increased in the past 10 years from \$5,046,126 to \$15,118,502, exclusive of new construction, the Boston Real Estate Exchange, through its executive secretary, Charles E. Lee, has written the School Committee, asking that every effort be made to reduce expenditures. The letter says that "the increasing taxation burden has become so great that owners and managers of real estate are greatly concerned," and points out that "a large portion of the expense of the city is in connection with our schools," and urges the School Committee "to make every effort to reduce the expense of the school department and to use the surplus accumulated heretofore as one means of reducing this year's appropriations."

"We find upon investigation," the letter concludes, "that in 10 years the average attendance at Boston schools, both day and night, has increased but approximately 12 per cent, whereas in the same period the cost of school maintenance, exclusive of new construction, has increased from \$5,046,126.63 to \$15,118,502.40."

LOWELL TAX OFFER SANCTIONED BY COURT

Judge Marcus Morton of the Superior Court has authorized Charles F. Rowley and R. Dunsford, receivers of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Lowell, to accept \$31,500 from the city of Lowell in complete settlement of a claim of the company against the city for abatement of the 1926 taxes. The company, originally petitioned the court of an indictment stating that the assessed value on land, buildings and machinery of that company was \$4,205,750 and that the assessors had agreed to an abatement for \$1,000,000 which would result in a repayment on the sum.

The receiver stated that while a larger abatement would probably be obtained if a suit was prosecuted, they believed that, in view of the cost of the suit, it would be of the best interest for all concerned to compromise for the \$31,500.

CONSISTORY CONFERS DEGREE ON NEW CLASS

Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Frank S. Elliott, commander-in-chief, held the final rendezvous of the season yesterday in Symphony Hall, when the thirty-second degree was conferred upon a class of 150. At 8, the twenty-seventh grade was presented in full form under the direction of Olin D. Dickerman, first lieutenant-commander, by a cast headed by Joseph A. Bryant, past commander-in-chief.

An unusual feature of the day was the entertainment given in the early afternoon for the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of Scottish Rite Masons, members of the Consistory. The Lowell Masonic Choir of 65 voices and the Haverhill Masonic Band of 40 pieces took part in the entertainment. There were vocal solos by Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, soprano, and Adelaide Viewig, contralto, and violin selections by Cella and Robert Gomborg.

BIDS FOR 7000 TONS COAL FOR CITY OPENED

Bids for the contract to supply 7000 tons of anthracite to Boston public schools have been opened. Bascichler Brothers were the lowest bidders, their figure being \$13.08 per ton. Prices ranged as high as \$13.98, the Metropolitan Coal Company being the highest bidder.

The specifications call for egg size anthracite to be delivered in the bins. Where the coal must be carried in baskets instead of being poured directly into the bins, an additional charge of 50 cents per ton is provided for. The present average retail price of egg size anthracite is \$15.55. The coal must be delivered before September. The awards have not been announced.

VERMONT DAUGHTERS GIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Aid Students Who Wish to Become District Teachers

Mrs. Edward H. Rugg of Brookline was re-elected president of the Daughters of Vermont, at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome. Others elected were Mrs. Fred P. Kinney of Jamaica Plain, vice-president; Mrs. Sewall C. Brackett, second vice-president; Mrs. George E. Johnson, recording secretary; Mrs. Ralph Wilkinson Stearns, corresponding secretary; Mrs. West A. Freeman, treasurer; Mrs. George B. J. Rogers, Mrs. Ernest L. Manning, and Mrs. Harry G. Goward, directors.

Miss Caroline Woodruff, principal of the Castleton Normal School, Vermont, told of struggles of Vermont girls, particularly in the northern districts, to secure an education that would fit them to become teachers in their home communities.

The club voted \$400 to provide two scholarships in Vermont normal schools to young women who promise to teach in the district schools for the same length of time that they benefit by the scholarship.



MRS. EDWARD H. RUGG

CHIROPRACTIC BILL REJECTED IN HOUSE

The House yesterday rejected on an oral vote the bill to legalize the practice of chiropractic, under a board of examination.

The House refused to accept either the amendment offered by Representative Joseph L. Larson of Everett proposing to open the practice to all graduates of a credited chiropractic school or the bill formulated by the House Ways and Means Committee to admit those who had fulfilled a three-year course and could pass an examination in certain medical subjects. On the amendment a standing vote resulted 45 to 117.

Among those who spoke for the bill and the Larson amendment were Representatives Frank W. Eaton and M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton, John A. Derham of Uxbridge and John A. Jones of Peabody. Representatives Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, C. Charles Wesley Hall of Springfield, Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford, and Francis E. Rafter of Salem spoke against the amendment.

MASON SCHOOL HEAD HONORED BY ALUMNÆ

Miss Cassity E. Mason, principal and founder of the Mason School for Girls, popularly known as "The Castle," at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., was the guest at a luncheon given by the Boston alumnae of the school at the Copley-Plaza yesterday. In the absence of the president, Mrs. Lita W. Sterns of Miltonville, the vice-president, Mrs. Anna Clark of Brookline presided.

On Friday and Saturday Miss Mason will be in attendance at a meeting of the Headmistresses Association of the East to be held in Andover. President Collidge is a member of the board of counselors of the Mason School.

Vision of Beauty and Order Turns Waste Into Garbage Park

Honeysuckle, Fresh Grass and Clean Salt Wind—
—Already This Spot in Frisco Bay Is Objective
for Sunset Driving

Sausalito, Calif.
Special Correspondence
GARDEN lovers of Oakland, Calif., are not content to stop at beautifying the back yard to the complete concealment of the household garbage can, but extend their landscaping to the city garbage dump, as well.

Backed by the green Contra Costa hills outlining the Campanile clock-tower on the distant university campus, facing the Golden Gate across a bay ever changing in the hourly play of light and color under prevailing moods of sun, clouds or gentle fog, Garbage Park is a public utility in the process of being made lovelier.

In most cities, the garbage disposal site is ugly, offensive, and often affects an entire neighborhood. But Superintendent of Streets and Ex-Officio City Engineer W. W. Harmon, whose idea it was, could not consider his latest project complete nor finished in workmanlike manner, without regard for a setting worthy of the two gracefully poised cranes he designed, with their patterned trestlework looming picturesquely against sky and water, and beneath them the great red, box-sided steam barges swinging alongside the wharf.

A tribute to city engineering and landscaping, stands Garbage Park, dedicated on Nov. 11, 1926, sponsored by its engineer-builder, with a flag-raising ceremony by Mrs. Emil C. Hahn, wife of the chief street inspector, whose own charming garden in East Oakland testified to her love for and success with plant-growing, and artistic landscaping.

Out Beyond Golden Gate
Oakland garbage disposal is handled by the Department of Streets. The city recently was faced with the need for a new method of taking care of its garbage, and out of several propositions there was finally adopted and put into successful operation the disposal-at-sea system, of dumping 40 miles out beyond the Golden Gate. The city hauls to the loading wharf on the western water front, and provides means for handling and filling the steamer barges owned by the removal contractors. On the wharf is installed the automatic garbage loader, machinery and operators' house, all steel framework. The plant handles 270 tons a day, the bulk being loaded between the hours of 1:30 and 4:00 p. m. Each ship receives two days to load, and dumps in a few minutes. On the way in, it receives a thorough hosing with water, and each evening the loading wharf and ships are similarly washed.

There is the great, square, steel ship with hinged bottom, which slides filled to the end of the cranes and lowered by wire-stranded cable to drop its load inside the barge, returning to be replaced by another full ship. Is there that unmistakable odor? Yes—of honeysuckle, roses, fresh grass, and the clean, salt-tanged breeze blowing about the bay through the gate. Under such circumstances, visitors are tempted to stroll close to watch the smooth working of the huge unit, moving easily back and forth on a track to pick up the waiting ships quickly tilted by the passing string of trucks and wagons. Beside it is a duplicate auxiliary, ready to take up work if needed. As near, indeed, to everyday home life as the house water, heating, and sewer system, lies this labor-saving device of modern engineering skill and ingenuity. It ranks as fairly in its marine and garden

surroundings as do those smaller domestic engineering achievements privately installed.

From a sanitary standpoint, the system is as efficient as is possible for this kind of work. The plant is entirely free from rats and flies, and even the seagulls give it no attention. Formerly, city garbage was used to fill in the extending water front, and was compacted down and covered with sand pumped in from



Garbage Headquarters, Usually a Disagreeable Public Utility, Is in Sausalito, Calif., in Process of Becoming Beautiful Park.

the bottom of the bay. This method, however, had to be discontinued on account of rat infestation.

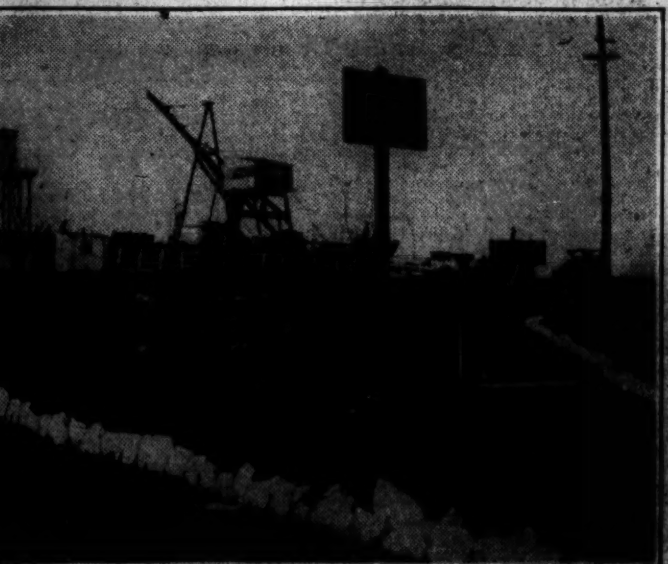
Rye Grass and Flowering Shrubs
The present site was filled in with ocean-dredged sand, which carried 6 to 7 per cent salt, but washed itself to 1 1/2 per cent—an amount beneficial to plant growth. Before long there was a luxuriant stand of wild grass and sunflowers. Tomato seeds blown over from an adjacent cannery took root and produced many a luscious supplement to the workmen's non-die lunches.

The gardens are laid around and inside a triangle of graded roadway, leading from the weighing house at the entrance northwesterly past a space devoted to burning old boxes, to the loading platform along the west of the one and one-half acre tract, thence back along the south side to weigh out at the entrance again. The central plot is grass planted, with a raised mound in the center, topped with ornamental grass. There is also a bed of brilliant canna, various rose bushes and shiny-leaved flowering shrubs, which flourish so well in northern California climate. Ivy will cover the slope to the water which backs the dumping platform, just touching the bank. Herbaceous plants form borders. A natural arrangement is adhered to. The siding of the road is trimly effective with a row of flat, white, broken cement paving stones. Rye grass is planted on the south side between weighing and tool house, and another shrub and lawn garden lies on the northeast inside the fence as far as the burning space. Northward still is another triangular piece being cleared and leveled for planting. Later the roadway will be graveled. Several young trees have been set out and are along. Next, low, wooden rail fences, tank-and-pump house, weighing and tool houses are all

RAIL MEN GIVE SAFETY PLEDGE

Offer Complete Support of
Pullman Company's Special
Campaign on 231 Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 22—Five hundred executives, supervisory officers and others attending the seventh annual convention of the safety section of the American Railway Association here took an obligation, by signing a pledge, to co-operate in every possible way with the Pullman Company in the special safety campaign it will start on May 1 on 231 roads. Master mechanics described how



Oklahoma University Gets 750 Rare Indian Negatives

NORMAN, Okla. (Special Correspondence)—Pictures of every Indian of prominence in the Southwest during the last quarter of a century are included in the collection of 750 photographic negatives purchased by the University of Oklahoma from Mrs. Annette Ross Hume of Anadarko, according to Prof. M. L. Wardell, director of the history department. Mrs. Hume began taking the pictures in 1892.

The collection, including pictures of the Comanches, Apaches, Tonkawas, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Caddos and Delawares, is of great value from a historical standpoint. Mr. Wardell says prints will be made and mounted for the museum, and lantern slides will be made for Oklahoma schools.

Mr. Carrow handed Mr. Wardell a silver-mounted gavel made partly of wood from one of the first railway coaches in America, an old horse-drawn car that operated between Baltimore and Millport City, Md., in 1831. The wood had been presented by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

MAINE SANCTUARY AREA IS INCREASED

SKOWHEGAN, Me., April 22 (Special)—An important addition to the wild life sanctuaries of the State of Maine is Mount Bigelow State Game Reserve which has been established by the Legislature. This territory is situated in the counties of Franklin and Somerset and embraces one of the most scenic sections of the famous Dead River region. The tract mentioned embraces 45,000 acres and is bounded by prominent main highways 143 and 144.

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HARTFORD, CONN. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Telephone Connection

MINNESOTA HAS ITS BAUMES LAW

"New Measure Rids Society
of Criminals' Menace,"
Official Declares

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 22 (Special)—Minnesota is letting it be known that if habitual criminals are caught in the State, their criminal careers at an end.

Law enforcement authorities in every county are preparing to invoke, whenever possible, the new Minnesota "Baumes Law" now in effect. The measure, signed by Governor Christenson, provides possible life imprisonment on fourth conviction for certain offenses and in general imposes more stringent sentences on habitual criminals.

Police authorities in Minneapolis and St. Paul are of the opinion the new law means that habitual criminals, who hitherto are seeking out of the State, will not try to operate in Minnesota.

The attitude of citizens of the State is reflected in the recent report of the Minnesota Crime Commission. This commission, which is a permanent body, is charged with the duty of recommending to the Legislature measures to be taken without regard to the crimes of their criminal inclinations.

Frank E. Olson, county attorney of Hennepin County, in which Minneapolis is situated, said the new law was a "great menace of the professional criminal."

"It gives prosecuting attorneys the power to deal severely with the man who will not reform," Mr. Olson said. "It provides for life imprisonment upon conviction and commitment of his fourth felony and it doubles the penalty on the commission and conviction of his second felony."

Minnesota, before enacting its own modified form of the New York Baumes Law, studied laws of other states and other countries through its official Crime Commission.

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"Wellesley Girl" Heavy Service Weight Silk Hose, pr. \$1.95
Tensile of silk with latex tops. A practical silk stocking that will withstand the hardest wear.

"Wellesley Girl" Medium Weight Silk Hose, pr. \$1.95
Silk to the hosiery. The construction of this number is exceptional and of a superior quality of silk.

"Wellesley Girl" Chiffons, a Satisfactory Seller, pr. \$1.95
A chiffon stocking of wonderful clearness and fineness of texture. The most satisfactory sheer stocking it is possible to produce.

"Wellesley Girl" Chiffons—with Black Heels, pr. \$1.95
Gus metal with black heels—very popular—other colors with black heels in Evening, French Nude, Rose Taupe, Atmosphere and Nicker.

Barnard Sumner & Putnam Co.
327 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY RECEIVED

CHEAPER STEEL SOUGHT IN TEST

Success of "Dry Process" in
New Plant Would Mean
End of Blast Furnace

LORAIN, O., April 22 (P)—Steel industry history may be written at the Lorain works of the National Tube Company, if a new "dry process" ore reducing plant now under construction proves a commercial success. "Wheels of the huge plant, involving an expenditure of millions, will turn for the first time the latter part of 1927."

Most epochal among the things the process will bring about, as cited by engineers, are: reduced cost of steel production; elimination of the blast furnace with its molten metal; and the possibility of reducing the lowest grade ores into iron.

An old boiler house, 77 by 400 feet, was moved hundreds of yards to form the framework that will house an experimental plant which will be the first of its kind in the world. The project is purely an experiment by the United States Steel Corporation. If it is successful use of the process will become universal and the "dry process" plants will cover North America, it is said.

If the reduction of all grades of ore is practical, plants may be established at the site of low grade ore mines. Ore that has been unprofitable hitherto could then be turned into iron on a paying scale.

Erection here of the first commercial plant for this process, follows experiments in England in 1924 and in Marysville, Mich., where a small model has proved practicable.

C. Harold Willis, of the Willis-St. Claire Company and J. W. Hornsey, the patentee, are leaders of the dry process movement in this country.

DRY LAW AID ASKED
OF MEDICAL GROUP

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22 (Special)—Addressing the annual School for Health Officers, Dr. A. E. McCr-

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"WELLESLEY GIRL"
Women's Silk Hosiery
Everywhere \$1.95 Pair

Sanctioned by the Most Discriminating Women

"Wellesley Girl" Heavy Service Weight Silk Hose, pr. \$1.95
Tensile of silk with latex tops. A practical silk stocking that will withstand the hardest wear.

"Wellesley Girl" Medium Weight Silk Hose, pr. \$1.95
Silk to the hosiery. The construction of this number is exceptional and of a superior quality of silk.

"Wellesley Girl" Chiffons, a Satisfactory Seller, pr. \$1.95
A chiffon stocking of wonderful clearness and fineness of texture. The most satisfactory sheer stocking it is possible to produce.

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Gus metal with black heels—very popular—other colors with black heels in Evening, French Nude, Rose Taupe, Atmosphere and Nicker.

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327 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.
MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY RECEIVED

PAN-AMERICAN UNION LIKENEED TO LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—The Pan-American Union is a most potent, ready and active body, waiting always to be used not merely as a commercial organization, but as a league of nations," Charles H. Levermore, educator and winner of the Bok \$100,000 prize for the best plan to preserve peace among the nations, told members of the Commonwealth Club of California at a recent meeting here.

"In my estimation," Dr. Levermore continued, "the Pan-American Union should have been allowed to settle the recent civil strife in Nicaragua. It was equipped to do such work, and if it had been used as a mediator in the recent crises there can be little doubt that it would have saved the reputation of the United States in Latin America much damage."

F. & W. GRAND SALES
NEW YORK, April 22—Sales of F. & W. Grand for 1927 are estimated by President Stone at between \$12,500,000 and \$13,000,000 compared with \$10,500,000 in 1926.

F. A. KNOWLTON
Incorporated
374 Main Street, Worcester

WEDDING GIFTS
of
SOLID SILVER
DURGIN'S
Jeweler
WORCESTER, MASS.
Opposite the Postoffice

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

Laskey's
Under New Ownership
WORCESTER NEW BEDFORD
PROVIDENCE

Your
New Spring Outfit

This is the age of specialization—and we are specialists in that fascinating and absorbing study—women's and misses' apparel styles.

What's smart in street frocks, in suits, in coats, in formal attire—is here. A call will convince you that Laskey's has REAL VALUES at all seasons.

Women's Suits, Coats and Dresses
Second Floor
Misses' Suits, Coats and Dresses
Third Floor
Women's and Misses' Shoes
Third Floor
Our New Beauty Shop
Third Floor
Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves,
Leather Goods, Toiletries, Jewelry
Street Floor

John E. MacInnes Co.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, WORCESTER

OUR 53rd ANNIVERSARY SALE
Will Commence
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th
WATCH FOR FURTHER SALE ADVERTISEMENTS
IN ALL WORCESTER PAPERS.

The Spring Coat
Chiefly of Kasha or satin in ensemble lines, enhanced by light furs or jaunty bows.

to cover
The Spring Frock
Showing the most fetching adaptations of the Parisian couturiers.

Carefully arranged for easy and convenient selection in modest price groups, such as
\$25.00 to \$45.00
Women's and Misses' Apparel—Third Floor

The Spring Accessories
Such as the ultra smart costume jewelry, gloves, bags and shoes, establish the final harmony in the Spring ensemble.

Accessory Shops—Street Floor

DENHOLM & McKAY CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

The Parker-Smith Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
FIRST MORTGAGES ON
CONNECTICUT REAL ESTATE
TO YIELD 6% INTEREST

The A. Squires & Sons Co.
Established 1861
33-43 Market St., Hartford, Conn.

Sea Food Our Specialty
Also a Complete Line of Meats
and Groceries
Morning and Afternoon Deliveries

Oriental Rugs
The SAMUEL DONCHIAN
RUG COMPANY
205 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

Domestic Rugs

IF only we can sell you in the Spring of 1927 we shall still be selling you in the Spring of 1947. That's how this shop holds its customers!

STACKPOLE, MOORE
TRYON COMPANY
IMPORTERS
PARIS HARTFORD LONDON

The Newest in
Feminine Footwear
can always be seen at our shop

I. MILLER CO.
Trumbull at Pratt, Hartford, Conn.

LOTT VS. VAN RYN FOR TENNIS TITLE

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 22—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, faces John W. Van Ryn, Princeton University junior, in the first round of the amateur title.

ship. The winner will succeed Vincent Stillerbach to the title.

Men's Doubles—The advance of Robert J. Pare also of Chicago, by defeating him yesterday in the semifinal round, 2-4, 6-4, 11-9. In the other semifinal, Vincent Stillerbach of Chicago defeated Mangin of New York, by the score of 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles—Misses E. L. Zell, paired with S. Howard Voshell of Perth Amboy, entered the final round of the championship doubles by defeating Van Ryn and Gregory Mangin, 6-3, 6-2.

Men's Singles—Mrs. Stokes Weaver and Mrs. De Forrest Danke of New York, defeated Mrs. T. F. Sohst and Mrs. B. F. Stutz, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles—and will meet Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del. and Mrs. B. F. Briggs for the title. The match will be played tomorrow.

DIAMOND AND DIXON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr. defeated Emmet J. Pare, 6-3, 6-2.

John Van Ryn defeated Gregory Mangin, 6-3, 6-2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

P. C. Baggs and G. C. Shafer defeated, Horace S. Orser and Donald S. Strachan, 6-3, 6-2.

—Pare and T. J. Mangin Jr. assaulted Malcolm T. Hill and E. B. Ward, 6-3, 6-2.

W. H. Voshell and G. M. Lott Jr. defeated J. P. Stockton and R. W. Senbury.

John W. Van Ryn and Gregory Mangin defeated B. C. Wright and M. A. Throckmorton. (4-1)

Semifinal Round

G. M. Lott Jr. and R. H. Voshell defeated J. P. Stockton and R. W. Senbury.

John W. Van Ryn and Gregory Mangin. 6-3, 4-2

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Miss Dorothy Blomquist and Miss Leona Stenz defeated Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. Theodore F. Stenz. 4-1, 6-1

Final Round

Miss Dorothy Blomquist and Miss Leona Stenz. 6-3, 4-2

NEW ROWING TROPHY

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A new rowing trophy, to be known as the Buckwell Challenge Cup, will be presented annually among the varsity rowing teams of the United States and Yale, according to announcement yesterday.

Maxwell Stevenson, chairman of the Columbia University Boat Club, has been donated by the family of George E. Buckwell, a former member of the club, the first time in the triangular regatta.

Derby, Conn., May 7.

MILLER AND MANOVITE ELECTED.
EVANSTON, Ill., April 22 (Special).—Omar Miller 23, star back-stroke swimmer, was elected captain of the varsity aquatic team at Northwestern University last night. He succeeds Paul Manovite 27, crawl-stroke star. Leon Krohn 29 was elected captain of the water-polo team.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPELY

Today's
Show
at 2:30
Even. at 8:30

THE
Ghost Train

MANCHESTER, N. H.

PALACE PLAYERS
at **PALACE THEATRE** WEEK OF
APRIL 1934

"Stella Dallas"

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Charles Frohman Company
presents
OTIS SKINNER

THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY"
 APRIL 28 TO 30
 NEW YORK CITY
 2 Girls Wanted
 LITTLE THEATRE NOW
 W. 43 St. Mat. 2.30
 Rte. 8.30
 FALLACE'S THEAT. W. 42d St. Bro. 8.30
 WHAT ANNE BROUGHT
 HERE
 New York's Newest Comedy Hit
 MATINEES WED. & SAT.
 CHURCH THEAT. W. 44th St. Bro. 8.30

ROSS. MATS. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
 ONE PRICE Theatre
LEON ERROL
(a New Successful Musical Play)
"YOURS TRULY"
 CASINO THEATRE. 20th and N. 2nd.
 Evng. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
 The Gloriously Thrilling Opera
The Desert Song
 With a Cast of 150—Orchestra of 60
**ROUGH
RIDERS**

—Times Daily, All seats reserved—1500
Geo. M. COHAN Theatre
Every at this

SAN FRANCISCO

CURRENT 3 WEEKS COMMENCING
MONDAY, MAY 2nd
W.M.
HODGE
AMERICA'S UNIMPEACHABLE PRESIDENT
HIS GREAT LAWYERING TRIUMPH
THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
A sparkling comedy about a woman judge, her husband as

New York City and Production Unit

**Motion Pictures
LOS ANGELES**

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN
25 TWICE DAILY 80

"OLD IRONSIDES"
JAMES CRUZIE & American Novel
and **SID GRAUMAN'S**
GREATEST HITS

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home,
General Federation of Women's Clubs

THE council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 30 to June 4. The tentative program promises much of unusual interest. The morning sessions will be given to the different departments of the federation and the chairmen connected with these departments will present their reports and plans. The afternoon sessions will take the form of forums at which will be discussed the work of the department which was presented in the morning.

The evenings will be what might be called inspirational programs. Monday evening a state dinner for the board of directors and chairmen of divisions and state presidents. Tuesday evening is the president's program and the arrangements for this evening are being made by Mrs. Sherman. Wednesday evening Mrs. Eugene Lawson of Nowata, Okla., who is chairman of the music division, will present a program of Indian music. Thursday evening is devoted to the arrangements for the following evening, when the General Federation director of each State Federation will tell, in two minutes, about "The National Club Spirit in My State."

Friday evening there will be a unique program. The subject of the evening is to be "The National Vision of Conservation of Scenic Beauty." This is to be illustrated by slides of outstanding places of conservation work accomplished by each state. These slides are to be furnished by the different states.

Boundary Lines Are Imaginary. These two last evening programs should give a splendid vision of the broad scope of club work and prove conclusively that state boundary lines are but geographical and, as we used to be taught about the equator, imaginary.

Thursday morning is the time given to the Department of the American Home. Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the department, will speak for 11 minutes on "Creating a New Background for the Home-Maker." The divisions and

Made with
Exacting care

Your Pequot sheets wear so long, and stay so soft and snowy white, because they are made conscientiously, with scrupulous care.

Pequot are made by skilled hands, under the inspection of exacting eyes.

Early American
Reproductions

Specially Priced Direct to you

Winthrop reproductions of prized early American furniture, come to you guaranteed exactly as represented, and delivered in perfect condition. Money refunded otherwise.

Colonial Lowboy Buffet

Solid Mahogany, graceful and beautiful; also "distressed" front is beautifully ornamented with early Colonial shell carving and acorn pendants. Cast brass drawer pulls of Colonial leaf pattern.

Specially priced \$87.50

You may want to tell—our we will ship G. O. D. on receipt of \$40 deposit.

Send the (check or cash) for beautiful illustrated "95-cent picture book showing many authentic early American reproductions in Mahogany and Maple—also Banjo Clocks.

WINTHROP FURNITURE COMPANY

424 PARK SQUARE BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

(Note: Mother's Day to May 8)

Give Mother Red Bird Tea Towels

—A Gift of Happiness Itself

Novel, Useful, Different—Red Bird tea towels make the most appreciated gift you could give Mother. The time they'll remind Mother of your loving thoughtfulness, for she'll dry dishes with half the usual labor. Order today, there's just time before Mother's Day. Best in most corners, with sender's name on the outside if desired.

Ideal for Showers, Party Prizes, etc.

Write that check today. Return will bring you the Red Bird towel—packed with years of dish drying perfection. Think of it, we do the "washing in," and you receive Red Bird freshly laundered, completely packed, and READY TO USE right out of the box. They're soft, pure-white! Unusually Absorbent! A necessity for every home and on CAMPING and MOTOR trips too, for they dry dishes almost as fast, better than ordinary tea towels do when they're wet.

Such over-white towel is considered in red with any name or initials printed, distributed the method of use, showing a touch of individuality, and making them ideal gift presents. No less quality secure years of use. They're also and beautiful, folded approximately 17x25 in. Price: 10 for \$1.00, 20 for \$1.95, 50 for \$4.50, 100 for \$8.50 (and please check, draft, or M. O.). Money-back guarantee.

PRINT IN PENCIL

NAME AND ADDRESS

Red Bird Tea Towels

Sold by Mail Only

SPOKANE TOILET SUPPLY CO.

Towel Specialists Since 1889

427 ERIE ST. SPOKANE, WASH.

Reference: Any Spokane Bank

actors of our future citizens are being formed in the home, and I will go a step farther and say that the type of citizenship we have in the United States today echoes the type of home life which is being lived in the homes of today. Homes where people are "Just living, day by day, with eyes that fail in mute content on simple home-sweet-things: The ember-glow that reddens on the wall. The homing swerve of friendly April wings: Cloud shadows dappled dark on field and hill. Gray dusk that folds the golden window-pane. A kitchen's ordered comfort, warm and blown twigs through silver lattices of rain."

ON SEEING the alcove at the Metropolitan Museum devoted to a display of post-Empire styles, or modified neoclassicism, the first impulse of many people perhaps will be to express a feeling of displeasure at the mixture of styles and the unattractiveness of some of the objects. But it is precisely this confusion, this intermingling of various tendencies which the museum

one may mention the beautiful work of Duncan Phyfe, the American craftsman who flourished in the United States in the first part of the nineteenth century. He was inspired by Chippendale of England, who had himself been somewhat influenced by the classical vogue in France. The two beautiful side tables at the rear of the alcove, one of which is visible in the illustration-maker who is supposed to have lived during this period. As a matter of fact, it was a satirical cartoon, invented by some wit for a fictitious character in the humorous German periodical *Pilgrimage Black*. The term gradually was applied to the tasteless products persons were prone to buy and install in their homes. In a sense, the term is a precursor of the appellation *Pastiche*.

There was still another influence at work in this era—the romantic. Originally started in Germany as a protest against French classicism, it had invaded France and had been gathering strength since the fall of Napoleon. One of its most ardent advocates and protagonists was Victor Hugo. After some years of struggle to replace the classic by the romantic, Hugo succeeded in securing a performance of his romantic drama *Hernani* in 1830, at the close of this period, on which occasion there occurred the famous clash at the theater between the romanticists, supporters of the young poet, and his antagonists, the classicists.

As a corollary of this romantic trend was originated the "Troubadour" style, based on a revived interest in medieval times. The clock on top of the Beidermann secretary is a good example of this.

The mantelpiece of dark marble in this room, with its decorative cast-iron grate frame was taken from an old house in New York. It is somber, but was doubtless far more attractive when it held within it a grate of glowing coals. The beautiful secretary at the right of rosewood inlaid with satin wood, has been lent by Miss Sarah Cooper-Hewitt. The marble bust on the top is ascribed to Thorwaldsen.

The small center table has a mosaic top which is probably of Italian origin. One of the chairs is covered with horsehair, a fabric which was becoming popular, perhaps because of its praise by no less a person than the famous English cabinet maker, Heppelwhite.

The rug used is an Aubusson. The walls are of a plain blue of pleasing shade, and the border, which is charming, is genuine wall-paper of the period. A number of pictures, mostly steel engravings and colored prints, deck the walls.

Cleaning Tennis Shoes

When white canvas shoes become very soiled they should be washed before being put on. This is easily done by first padding them with balls of soft paper and going over the entire shoe with a hard nailbrush and soap and water. Then, with a piece of flannel dipped in warm water, all soap must be removed. Place the shoes in the sun to dry, a process which does not take long as the paper absorbs a good portion of the water.

While the shoes are drying, powder some blanc or pipeclay into a saucer and with water form it into the consistency of cream. When this is rubbed all over the shoes they will have the appearance of being new.

Grass and similar stuff readily yield to an application of ammonia or peroxide of hydrogen.

Should a subtle effect be desired this is achieved by dipping a piece of flannel into dry powdered whiting and rubbing it well onto the shoes.

The Romantic Influence

The game-chessmen styles were termed *Beidermann* in Germany and the German secretary of yellow wood against the right wall of the room illustrated is a typical example. This word, too, is often misunderstood, being erroneously accepted as the name of a German cabinet-maker who is supposed to have lived during this period. As a matter of fact, it was a satirical cartoon, invented by some wit for a fictitious character in the humorous German periodical *Pilgrimage Black*. The term gradually was applied to the tasteless products persons were prone to buy and install in their homes. In a sense, the term is a precursor of the appellation *Pastiche*.

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Should a subtle effect be desired this is achieved by dipping a piece of flannel into dry powdered whiting and rubbing it well onto the shoes.

Post-Empire Styles in Decoration

This is the second article in a series on the nineteenth-century styles recently put on permanent exhibition by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The first article was published on Feb. 18.

ON SEEING the alcove at the Metropolitan Museum devoted to a display of post-Empire styles, or modified neoclassicism, the first impulse of many people perhaps will be to express a feeling of displeasure at the mixture of styles and the unattractiveness of some of the objects. But it is precisely this confusion, this intermingling of various tendencies which the museum

one may mention the beautiful work of Duncan Phyfe, the American craftsman who flourished in the United States in the first part of the nineteenth century. He was inspired by Chippendale of England, who had himself been somewhat influenced by the classical vogue in France. The two beautiful side tables at the rear of the alcove, one of which is visible in the illustration-

net-maker who is supposed to have lived during this period. As a matter of fact, it was a satirical cartoon, invented by some wit for a fictitious character in the humorous German periodical *Pilgrimage Black*. The term gradually was applied to the tasteless products persons were prone to buy and install in their homes. In a sense, the term is a precursor of the appellation *Pastiche*.

There was still another influence at work in this era—the romantic. Originally started in Germany as a protest against French classicism, it had invaded France and had been gathering strength since the fall of Napoleon. One of its most ardent advocates and protagonists was Victor Hugo. After some years of struggle to replace the classic by the romantic, Hugo succeeded in securing a performance of his romantic drama *Hernani* in 1830, at the close of this period, on which occasion there occurred the famous clash at the theater between the romanticists, supporters of the young poet, and his antagonists, the classicists.

As a corollary of this romantic trend was originated the "Troubadour" style, based on a revived interest in medieval times. The clock on top of the Beidermann secretary is a good example of this.

The mantelpiece of dark marble in this room, with its decorative cast-iron grate frame was taken from an old house in New York. It is somber, but was doubtless far more attractive when it held within it a grate of glowing coals. The beautiful secretary at the right of rosewood inlaid with satin wood, has been lent by Miss Sarah Cooper-Hewitt. The marble bust on the top is ascribed to Thorwaldsen.

The small center table has a mosaic top which is probably of Italian origin. One of the chairs is covered with horsehair, a fabric which was becoming popular, perhaps because of its praise by no less a person than the famous English cabinet maker, Heppelwhite.

The rug used is an Aubusson. The walls are of a plain blue of pleasing shade, and the border, which is charming, is genuine wall-paper of the period. A number of pictures, mostly steel engravings and colored prints, deck the walls.

Cleaning Tennis Shoes

When white canvas shoes become very soiled they should be washed before being put on. This is easily done by first padding them with balls of soft paper and going over the entire shoe with a hard nailbrush and soap and water. Then, with a piece of flannel dipped in warm water, all soap must be removed. Place the shoes in the sun to dry, a process which does not take long as the paper absorbs a good portion of the water.

While the shoes are drying, powder some blanc or pipeclay into a saucer and with water form it into the consistency of cream. When this is rubbed all over the shoes they will have the appearance of being new.

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The Romantic Influence

The game-chessmen styles were termed *Beidermann* in Germany and the German secretary of yellow wood against the right wall of the room illustrated is a typical example. This word, too, is often misunderstood, being erroneously accepted as the name of a German cabinet-maker who is supposed to have lived during this period. As a matter of fact, it was a satirical cartoon, invented by some wit for a fictitious character in the humorous German periodical *Pilgrimage Black*. The term gradually was applied to the tasteless products persons were prone to buy and install in their homes. In a sense, the term is a precursor of the appellation *Pastiche*.

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EDUCATIONAL

And What Is a School Made Of, Made Of?

"WHAT shall I do during those long winter months?" This was my problem. "Up on the creek" of course there was plenty of occupation during the warm season. The men were busy sinking another and yet another shaft in their endless pursuit of gold; and the work of keeping the sod house neat and preparing the meals fell to me. Then too there was a little garden that had to be sheltered from the willie-wa's—those sudden gusts of wind so fierce that tender plants would be torn from the earth unless a strong barrier of canvas were thrown around them. We were 20 miles inland from Deering, which is about 300 miles north of Nome, Alaska.

But at the approach of winter the women and children were always sent down the creek to the settlement at Deering. The houses there were more weather-tight and comfortable than the summer shelter. The outside walls were of sod about eight feet in thickness at the bottom and slanting inward at the top the better to resist the gales, which sometimes last for several days or even a week. The extremely low temperature of the winter made it necessary to spend much time indoors; and the four walls were apt to seem more like a prison than a home. The shortest days had not more than four hours of sunlight; and much of the time it was necessary to have the lamps burning all day. I knew the only way to fill the dark days would be with some form of helpful service that could occupy both body and mind. But what should it be?

One day a man came up the creek with the news that the Eskimo school at Deering was being razed to because of a change in the Government's policy in dealing with the natives. I began to wonder whether it would be done with the score of little ones whose school was taken away. This gave me an idea. I would occupy myself with teaching an impromptu school! The thought was quite novel as I had had no training whatever in teaching, and I was but then, I reflected, the little brown children would not be too critical; and anyway I could at least amuse them.

As the days went on the project unfolded more and more clearly. And by the time the first cold weather came I was eager to begin. After we moved down to winter quarters at Deering and the cabin was put in order I turned to my "school" in earnest. Then I met my first stumbling-block.

Home-Made Supplies

Just how to get working materials seemed difficult to solve. A single freight boat stopped but once a year, and the "general store" did not carry school supplies for the reason that the territorial schools for white and half-breed children received theirs directly from the United States Government. However, Alaska had made me prove so many times that supply is always at hand that I was not daunted. Some egg crates when empty pastedboard that had kept the shells from cracking. My scissors soon snipped them into neat squares on which I printed in bold type the letters of the alphabet, and the Arabic numerals. I made enough sets so that each child could have one. Then I tackled on the wall immediately under the two tiny flags.

If the little Eskimos were to learn to write they must have paper. I remembered the stack of pink wrappers that had been used for the Monitor arrived these covers had been carefully removed and filed away for possible use. A quantity had been donated on one occasion to the territorial school for writing books when their school had run low and there was no way to replenish it till the following summer when the freight boat would bring the next year's allotment.

I opened these Monitor wrappers, fringed them at the top and stitched them together down the middle on a sewing machine. When they were trimmed in book form and the edges fringed evenly, they looked presentable enough.

The next need was for something on which to rest the books. I had two tables made, long and low, with benches to match, each seating 10 children.

Fortunately, the store carried plenty of lead pencils, and armed with these the school was now equipped. Of course all these "elaborate" preparations had not gone unnoticed by my neighbors. The news had spread far and wide. Eskimos will take their children any distance to give them the advantage of schooling; and the minute a child was in readiness 20 little pairs of mukluks surrounded by 20 beautiful fur parkas brought a score of eager, brown-eyed children to my doorway. During that winter the storms made it difficult for those living at a distance to attend school; and many times I wondered how the children had managed to get through some of the snow drifts.

This was to prove one of the happiest winters of my life. School lasted from 1 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I made it a rule the first day that all who came must have clean faces, hands, and dresses and each child say, "Good morning, Mrs. Stull." Only once did I have to remind them about clean hands. All would pass before me for inspection and after looking them over I asked the older ones to wash their necks, faces, ears and hands. From then on the older ones would look after the little ones to see that they too were clean. It is a pleasure to record that they fulfilled their instructions on this score to a T.

Two Kinds of Swearing

As soon as the children were seated we would have the Lord's Prayer and after that all stand up and salute the flag. It was very touching to see the dark little hands go up and to hear these childish voices lifting their pledge. In teaching them the words of the salute to the flag I had mistakenly said, "I swear allegiance to my flag," instead of "I pledge allegiance to my flag." This led to an amusing incident. One morning I was so busy giving some special help to several little ones that I forgot the usual

opening exercises. I heard the children chattering together but did not understand what they were saying till two little girls came up and said to me, "We want swear." To which I replied in reply, "Why, you must not swear. Only bad children do that." Then I questioned them to find out if they had been in the habit of swearing. They admitted that they had; whereupon I pointed out to them how bad it was for nice little children to do this. They hung their heads and looked so puzzled that I asked them why they wanted to swear. With beaming faces they looked up and pointing to the wall said, "We want swear flag."

There were many happy experiences during the six months of school. These wee Eskimos names as well as their native appellations, such as Martha Sapuk, Grace Ungas, Walter Autwae, and Howard Goodhope. Howard's grandfather was Chief Goodhope who lived in Deering many years ago—an honored and trusted man. The parents of Grace, Jack and Inia (Igag) were above the average native. Jack acted as my interpreter in Sunday school. Like many of the native parents, he was kind and helpful to me, often bringing gifts of carved ivory or bone to show his gratitude.

It was a great satisfaction to see stubby little fingers pushing stumpy little pencils across the pink paper that had wrapped the Monitor, forming their first letters with such seriousness, then one syllable words, then baby sentences. From the numerals on the wall they learned to count to 10; and after that "terribly difficult" sums, such as two and two, three and three, etc., were worked.

As I had no primers some of the home-made folders were turned into copybooks for reading and writing. After we had been working for some months the superintendent of the territorial schools.

zebue, Alaska, sent us some real school books, writing pads and kindergarten material. This made the work easier from then on and helped to finish the term showing gratifying progress.

Even drawing was not forgotten when the school got into full swing. Here again the Monitor was my guide. Of all animals the Eskimo loves the dog best. Every Friday we would cut out "The Diary of Snuba, Our Dog," and paste it into the scrapbooks. Of course, I always read the captions to the pupils, who would shout with delight at the predicaments of Snuba and admire his cleverness in working them out. Each boy insisted upon having a scrapbook of these stories. I explained to them what a dear, good dog he was and Snuba became to them truly "our dog." It was amusing to hear them discussing his merits.

The girls liked best the "Sunset Stories" from the Monitor, which I always read them as a reward for work well done.

When the parents saw the progress that the children were making there were applications for night classes for themselves. Therefore, from seven to nine I held a class for five adults. On Sundays, too, I called them all together and read the Scriptures as simply and as clearly as I knew how. Never were more attentive listeners to the sublime narratives of the Gospels. I made no attempt to correlate passages, but read straight ahead; and it was my joy to hear them say that they had "plenty savvy."

Thus the busy months sped by; and when the warm weather came again the 30 little children and the five adults were started on their way to an education. When examined afterward by the school authorities, to my joyful surprise they were declared up to the standard of the territorial schools.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

WHAT advantages or disadvantages do you see in an open discussion of church-state issues such as has just been held between Governor Smith of New York and Charles C. Marshall?

Do you think it is a question of religion or law that is raised? Why do you think it is possible (or impossible) to reconcile the modern state's nationalistic concept of sovereignty with any church's claim to political sovereignty? How would you do it?

See Monitor for March 25, April 18.

DO YOU think the child, and through the child a nation, would be benefited by the teaching of agriculture in the public schools?

Would elementary courses in gardening prove of practical and aesthetic value, and should they be encouraged in the home as well as in the schools?

Do you think every citizen should have basic knowledge of soils and crops, and would this lead to a higher social contentment?

See Monitor for March 22, April 1.

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Friday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is to give a more thoughtful reading to the Monitor, and to give a more thoughtful reading to the Monitor, and to give a more thoughtful reading to the Monitor.

Actual Art Gallery in School

Richmond, Ind.

Special Correspondence

FRUITS of a quarter century of

carefully cultivated art appreciation

in the public schools

here are visible in Richmond's public

gallery on the third floor of its

senior high school. Children visit

the gallery, not because the teacher

wants them to, nor because they hope

to receive credits for it, but because

the gallery is a part of the school system

has taken deep roots. Art appreciation

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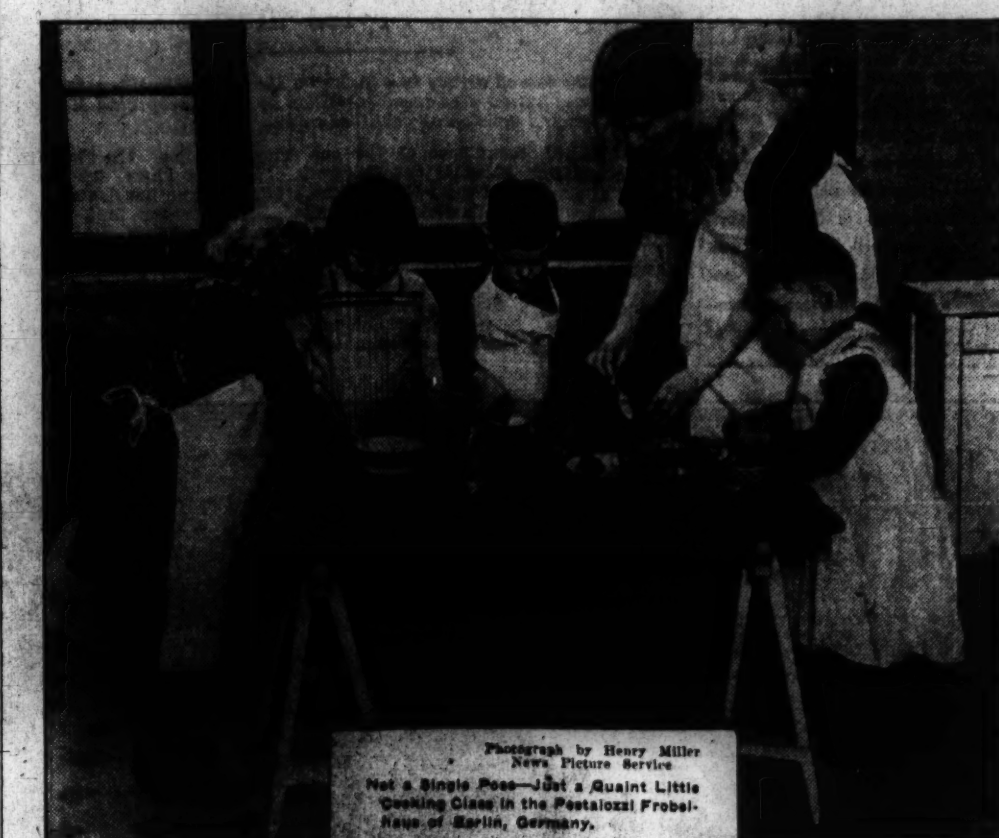
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International Federation of Women at Work

London, Eng.

Special Correspondence

IT IS not much more than half a

century since women began to

share with men the privilege of

university education. It is only

years since university women began

an organization to promote inter-

national understanding among them-

selves. And it is perhaps hardly

because university women are still

in the minority that the organiza-

tion has been so successful in

developing in a remarkable

manner during its short history.

Women graduates are now

rare, but, except in the United States,

they are not yet the rule, and in

countries where comparative few

women have been to the university,

it is a real advantage and inspira-

tion for them to be united, by means

of the International Federation of

University Women, with their col-

leagues in other lands.

The federation is not quite like

any other international organiza-

tion, for while its membership is

more homogeneous than that of

bodies formed for the improvement

of relations between the nations,

it is more elastic than the membership

of professional and learned societies.

And it differs from student associa-

tions by the simple fact that it is

composed, not of undergraduate

students, but of women of all ages

who have passed through that student

phase and gone on to the later stages

sometimes described as "serious

life."

Determined to Help Each Other

All organizations are no more than

the necessary machines for putting

resolutions into practice. The Inter-

national Federation is the machine

for carrying into effect the determi-

nation of educated women of 27 na-

tions to understand and help each

other. For this to be possible, the

first condition is that they must be

provided with the means for knowing

each other, and it is this practical

necessity which has chiefly engaged

the attention of the people most con-

cerned with the actual business of

the organization. How are more than

HOTELS AND RESORTS

MASSACHUSETTS

Plan that vacation
Now—in the
BERKSHIRE
HILLS

The forested hills, willow-bordered rivers, sky blue lakes and beautiful old New England towns in the Berkshires of Western Massachusetts attract more authors and artists and lovers of nature and outdoor sports every year. For golf and tennis, bathing, canoeing, for perfect motor roads and lovely day trips—come to the Berkshires and enjoy a varied and joyous vacation.

Begin planning now. Avoid disappointment. Let early reservations make your vacation happier—at a fine hotel, a hospitable inn, a farm home or town home where you will be made welcome. Let us help you. Write for our booklet, "The Call of the Berkshire Hills."

When you are motoring through the Berkshires, we invite you to make use of our information bureau at Great Barrington, Lenox, North Adams and Pittsfield (main office).

Please send me your booklet
"The Call of the Berkshire Hills".

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BERKSHIRE HILLS CONFERENCE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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NOW OPEN

In the Berkshire Hills

TENNIS GOLF RIDING



By FRANKLIN SNOW

CANADIAN tourist travel is increasing, and additional train service has been inaugurated to handle the growing business in the summer season. The announcement of two new trains to be operated by the Canadian National Railways comes at a time when American roads are commenting on the reduced volume of rail travel. The absence of a 50 per cent surcharge on sleeping and parlor car space in Canada, while it cannot properly be termed a reason for the increasing volume of rail travel, is at least significant when comparison is made with the United States, where, with a 50 per cent surcharge on Pullman accommodations, pleasure travel is decreasing.

From Montreal to Halifax, the Canadian National Railways have inaugurated a new summer train to be known as "The Acadia," which will supplement two trains already operated in this service. A 25-hour schedule will be maintained, reducing the present time by two hours. At the same time, the train now known as "The National," between Toronto and Winnipeg, will be extended to Vancouver and will provide a 93-hour schedule west and 91 hours eastward, between these points.

In honor of Canada's diamond jubilee, the train will be named "The Confederation." Another train, to be known as the Maple Leaf, between Chicago and Montreal, is also to be established, with connections for Boston and Portland.

The train to Vancouver will provide double daily service, each way, through the western portion of the Canadian National's transcontinental line. The new trains, like others of this road, are radio-equipped in the observation cars.

Rock Island's Gas-Electrics
A fleet of six gas-electric cars burning a petroleum distillate have been placed in service by the Rock Island Lines between local points in the Southwest, as the initial step in a comprehensive program of replacing steam power on short runs. The cars, which will seat 77 passengers each, are capable of hauling one or more regular passenger cars.

Long Island Railroad:
The passenger business of the Long Island Railroad is two-thirds commutation, W. W. Atterbury, president, said in his annual report. Commuters represent 66 per cent of the total passengers but contribute only 43 per cent of the passenger revenue. On the Boston & Maine, the commuters are 60 per cent of the total passengers and represent only 20 per cent of the revenue, indicating the relatively higher fare earned by the Long Island than by the B. & M.

Competitive Bidding
Despite forecasts by those who looked with disfavor upon competitive bidding for railroad securities that it could not be successfully undertaken, the Interstate Commerce Commission's insistence upon this has been profitable to several railroads in the last year. The Western Maryland, New Jersey Central, Illinois Central, New Haven, and the Baltimore & Ohio have received more for their equipment trust certificates through one or another form of competitive bidding than they would have through the financing by their "regular" bankers.

Large Wheat Crop Expected
Plans are already being made to handle a bumper wheat crop this year in the middle West. Last year the roads were caught napping, the grain being offered in an unexpected

Quaint Colorful

Gloucester Rockport

Old Cape Ann

MASSACHUSETTS

HERE sea and land and

air are at their best. Restless ocean, snug harbors, huge rocks, granite quarries, dashing surf and sandy beaches... an "Artist's Paradise." Golf, tennis, yachting, deep-sea fishing, dancing. If these appeal to you, you'll love Old Cape Ann—Gloucester and Rockport—and make it your vacation land.

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PRINCE GEORGE

TORONTO, CANADA

Magnificently Furnished. Liberal Con-

ducted Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous

and Prompt Service. European Plan.

E. WINNETT THOMPSON

Managing Director

volume. This was attributed to the

widespread use of the "combines," a

device which reaps and threshes the

wheat in one process, thus making it

ready for shipment before the rail-

roads expected it. With 10,000 of

these machines in service in Kansas

alone this year, the railroads plan

to have plenty of cars available in

anticipation of a heavy crop being

offered for shipment early in the

season.

Southern Pacific in Mexico

The final link in the Southern Pa-

cific line along the west coast of

Mexico has been completed, thus

opening up a road from Nogales,

Ariz., to Guadalajara, Mexico, 1103

miles in length. A productive ter-

ritory receives direct rail connections

with the United States through the

building of the final gap in the road,

originally conceived by E. H. Harri-

son, and whose ultimate plan was

believed to be that of a rail route

through Central America to Panama.

Of interest to travelers

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

is building a 200-room hotel at Gal-

latsville, Ga., its own entrance to

Yellowstone Park. It will operate the

hotel itself.

The Missouri Pacific calls passen-

gers to the dining car by sounding a

musical gong through the train, a

water passing through the cars ring-

ing the bell instead of announcing

the meal orally.

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GREATER BOSTON

Hotels of Distinction

NEW YORK
AND BOSTON



Hotel Hemenway

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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park

A modern hotel with comfortable

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Southern Pacific is to be known as

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the new Naton cut-off and makes

the run in 23 hours, 30 minutes. It

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cars, including club, diner, observa-

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sleepers.

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trains also is being purchased by

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seat with an individual chair for

each passenger. The seats revolve so

that each passenger may face the

window squarely, as in a parlor car.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NO. ILLINOIS

Public Service of Northern Illinois re-

ports for the quarter ended March 31,

1927, net income of \$1,492,253 after

charges, taxes, interest and providing

for retirement. Gross for the period

totalled \$6,596,545. For 12 months ended

March 31, 1927, net income was \$4,681,

\$34 after above charges. Gross amount

to \$22,779,161.

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While in Boston

These famous hotels are at the

heart of the business district, and

detail is taken care of, they are

very convenient.

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All outside rooms with private bath.

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5TH AND MAIN STREETS
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|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
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| 150 rooms..... | \$2.00 | \$2.00-\$2.50 |
| 100 rooms with private bath..... | \$2.50-\$3.50 | \$3.00-\$4.00 |
| 100 rooms with private bath..... | \$3.00-\$3.50 | \$3.50-\$4.50 |

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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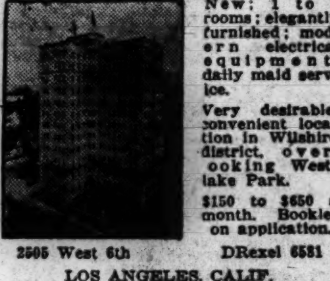
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reading room. 800 rooms with bath

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Directing Manager

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Multnomah Hotel

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HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND OREGON

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Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. Open to men and women. No Tipping

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Five Minute Walk to Everything

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These 300 Rooms with Bath—

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Motor tours or independent travel arranged. Cost of trip including all expenditures, \$1000.00.

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MODERN TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS

REASONS FOR

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Pacific Northwest and Alaska

ERRATA AND PRICE FLUCTUATIONS RULE MARKET

Considerable Liquidation in
Evidence, Although Some
Good Gains Made

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Considerable price movements were characterized by the opening of today's stock market.

Failure of the directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to force the lead of the Bank of England in reducing the discount rate did not detract from the bullish enthusiasm.

International Nickel opened 2 points higher, and General Motors, National Lead and Gulf States Steel showed initial gains of a point or two. Electric Refrigeration opened a point lower in reflection of the omission of the dividend.

Erratic price fluctuations took place throughout the early trading. Renewed liquidation of the oil was induced by the unfavorable trade picture, Maryland sinking to a new low for the year, and Phillips quickly yielding a point.

Independent steels also were liquidated further freely on reports of a further curtailment in steel operations. Colorado Fuel and Crucible being the hardest hit.

Low-priced motors also were in supply as a result of unsatisfactory first-quarter earnings statements.

Stocks Rise After Slump
Revival of port activity in International Nickel, however, was followed by discovery of a rich copper body, sent that stock up several points to the highest price in 10 years. Railroad equipments and public utilities also presented several points of strength.

Rails were quiet in the early trading although "Katy" common was bid up to a new peak.

A sharp recovery of about a cent in Japanese yen on the announcement of a three-week moratorium in that country featured the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling rose to \$4.85 1/2, and French francs just above 3.91 cents.

Round amounts of stock came out on a declining market, one block of 11,000 shares of Dodge Motors being sold at 18, after which it went to 17 1/2, a new low. With the oils, rubbers, metals, motion pictures and sugars dropping.

Buying was suspended elsewhere until near midday, when a sudden upturn in shares controlled by the Lorse interests caused a sharp rebound. Delaware and Hudson sold at 20 1/2, Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 20, and Kansas City Southern at 20 1/2.

The rate for standing call loans was maintained at 4 per cent.

COCHRAN'S PREDICTION ON GENERAL MOTORS

Last summer, when Thomas Cochran, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was leaving the firm, he gave the well known interview in which among other things, commenting on the earnings of the General Motors Corporation, he predicted that the ratio of total assets to total liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of April 20, 1927, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

April 20, 1927 April 21, 1927
Total gold reserve, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443
Gold held as F. R. reserve, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443
Total reserves, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443

Sec by U. S. Gov. oblig., 246,280 248,722
Total bills discounted, 162,123 177,045
Bills but in open market, 162,123 177,045
Other bills on hand, 661,839 682,491
F.R. not in actual circ., 1,729,751 1,743,827
Member bank cash, 2,364,000 2,364,000
F.R. not yet paid & F.R. note liabilities com., 73.5% 73.5%

The ratio of total assets to total liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of April 20, 1927, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

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Other bills on hand, 661,839 682,491
F.R. not in actual circ., 1,729,751 1,743,827
Member bank cash, 2,364,000 2,364,000
F.R. not yet paid & F.R. note liabilities com., 73.5% 73.5%

The ratio of total assets to total liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and the entire system as of April 20, 1927, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follows:

April 20, 1927 April 21, 1927
Total gold reserve, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443
Gold held as F. R. reserve, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443
Total reserves, \$1,035,328 \$1,030,443

Sec by U. S. Gov. oblig., 246,280 248,722
Total bills discounted, 162,123 177,045
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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| Stock | High | Low | Apr. 21 | Apr. 22 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 500 Am. & Str. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| 500 Am. & Str. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |

| Stock | High | Low | Apr. 21 | Apr. 22 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 500 Am. & Str. | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Why No "Wet" Can Be President

AN INTERESTING and instructive political pamphlet has been compiled by William Atherton Du Puy, a well-known Washington Journalist. Entitled "Why a 'Wet' Candidate Will Never Be President," it marshals in convincing array a series of facts which show how hollow is the claim of the antiprohibitionists to any growing political strength in the United States. Vociferous as have been the outcries of the wets, unqualified though their pretensions to power may have been, the record of the action of the voters at the polls in virtually every section of the Union emphatically disproves the theory that national political preferment awaits him who will stand forth as the avowed champion of liquor.

Let us summarize hastily some of the historic facts set forth in this pamphlet. To begin with, in 1819 the amendment was ratified by forty-six out of the forty-eight states. But its foes said that this was because millions of young Americans were abroad on war service and could not vote. The complaint lacks force because the amendment was ratified by legislatures, not by popular vote, and the presence or absence of the millions of soldiers could have made no possible difference.

But, say the wets, that happened 'way back in '19. Political sentiment has changed since. Well, what are the evidences of such a change?

Four congresses have been elected, each drier than its predecessor. Last year the wets claimed they would gain two hundred votes in Congress. As a matter of fact, they lost two to the dries. Out of thirty-five senators to be elected, they won six. But their issue was so unpopular that it dragged down to defeat one senator of national reputation and the highest standing—Wadsworth, of New York. Thirty-five governors were elected, of whom thirty were avowed dries and only two—Smith, of New York, and Ritchie, of Maryland—frankly wet. In passing, it may be noted that Governor Smith, having an eye on higher things political, is moderating greatly his expressed views on the prohibition issue.

Thirty-five legislatures were elected last year. Mr. Du Puy, after investigation, declares that thirty are dry in both houses and only one wet to the same degree. To classify some states as wet or dry is difficult. Thirty-nine are admittedly dry, but how shall the others be classed? The wettest are supposed to be New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Maryland. But New York defeated Wadsworth on the prohibition issue, and its Legislature has one house wet and one dry. Massachusetts, claimed hopefully by the wets, elected a dry Governor and eleven dry congressmen to three wets. Her votes on liquor referenda have been increasingly dry. Pennsylvania elected a dry Governor and a wet Senator—the latter being in imminent danger of losing his seat because of the circumstances attending his election.

Where great cities are, the wet vote is heaviest. In Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Maryland they form the bulk of it. Chicago has just gone drippingly wet, with characteristic whoops and cheers. But when the State had a chance to elect two congressmen-at-large and a senator, last fall, it chose three dries.

In Ohio the Democrats nominated a wet candidate for senator, and dries for governor and lieutenant-governor. The former was defeated; the two latter elected.

In summing up, Mr. Du Puy classifies the states thus:

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Dries | 39 |
| Wets | 7 |
| Doubtful | 2 |

The seven conceded to the wets are Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana, New York, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut. The two doubtful, under his scrutiny, are New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The total electoral vote of all is 158. An active wet might get them all, though it is difficult to conceive of a Republican getting Louisiana, or a Democrat Pennsylvania or Wisconsin, however convivial his platform. But there are 531 votes in the electoral college, and the discrepancy between this total and the 158 recognized as wet measures the obstacles to be overcome by the wet who wishes to be President of the United States.

Canada's Civil Air Policy

CANADA has been experimenting for a few years with military control of civil aviation. It seemed feasible to let the Royal Canadian Air Force do the work of civil government flying. There has been no serious criticism of the work done by the air force. They have patrolled forests in the Canadian West, particularly for the prevention of forest fires. They have investigated forest and grain pests and patrolled the fisheries. The flying machines of the air force have been used for transporting government officials into remote parts of Canada, where there are no railways or roads. The annual payment of treaty money to the Indians in northern districts, for instance, has been greatly facilitated. Instead of long journeys by canoe, occupying the main part of the summer, a departmental official is enabled to make the round trip to the Indian country in a few days. The Indians are much edified, too, it is reported, when they see a messenger of His Majesty the King descending out of the sky to meet them at the appointed place for the annual ceremony of the treaty.

Much of the work of civil government flying is valuable experience for the air force. A sea-plane patrol for the preventive service of the Department of Customs on the Pacific coast would naturally help to make Canadian aviators familiar with British Columbia's many inlets. Aerial photography and survey work for the Department of the Interior would similarly keep the air force busy in every province. But without denying the value of the work by the soldiers, the Government is finding it more desirable to separate the administration of civil aviation from the military organization. Commercial flying is coming to the point where it may expand rapidly across Canada. The Canadian post office is planning to establish a mail delivery by air this summer between Montreal

and the incoming and outgoing Atlantic liners on the lower St. Lawrence. An air mail service between the United States and Canada is almost bound to become continental in extent before long. Questions relating to international flying, the reciprocal admission of aircraft, recognition of pilot's certificates, and the like, are pending. Civil aviation has passed the stage when it can be regarded primarily as a convenient medium for employing the military air force in peace time. As in Great Britain, the United States, India and several other countries, Canada has decided to place civil and commercial aviation under civilian administration. From the point of view of economy, as well as of international comity, it is the sound policy to follow.

The Albanian Frontier Dispute

THE excitement caused by Italy's recent denunciation of alleged Yugoslav preparations to attack Albania has had the effect, which was perhaps not foreseen by Benito Mussolini when he addressed his note of protest to the powers, of focusing attention on the surprising extent to which Italy has succeeded during the past few years in the "peaceful penetration" of Albania.

In these circumstances, it is scarcely surprising that the Yugoslavs, who are strong proponents of the thesis, "The Balkans for the Balkan peoples," feel a little mistrustful of Italy's intentions in Albania. They would undoubtedly regard it as a hostile act if Italy were to land troops on Albanian soil, or were even to take over the customs to insure the service of the loan. They feel, moreover, that they have a distinct grievance against the present Premier of Albania, Ahmed Bey Zogu, who, having been turned out of the country by the partisans of Bishop Fan Noli, and having afterward regained his position as head of the state with Yugoslav assistance after six months' exile, has since turned round and placed himself under the wing of Italy, although Rome had previously been backing his rivals.

It is, therefore, not impossible, or even unlikely, that Belgrade would welcome a change of government at Tirana. Nor is it improbable that subterranean influences have been at work on the Albanian frontier and elsewhere to foment a revolution against Ahmed Bey Zogu. On the other hand, it is quite certain that many of the Italian allegations were exceedingly wide of the mark. Everyone is agreed, for example, that there was no mobilization in Yugoslavia. And it has been established that a certain Yugoslav Governor, whose alleged actions on a recent journey to the Albanian frontier were held up in Rome as a proof that the Belgrade Government was plotting mischief, was in reality doing nothing more terrible than arranging for the comfort of an English traveler who went with him on the journey and who has vouched for his innocence.

But the very fact that even harmless incidents in this part of the world lead to harmful recriminations, in spite of the "pact of friendship and cordial co-operation" which Italy and Yugoslavia signed at Rome in 1924, indicates the need for some new method of pouring oil on these troubled waters. Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposal to this end is that Yugoslavia should ratify the economic conventions between Italy and Yugoslavia—the so-called Nettuno series, which were drawn up as a pendant to the pact of Rome but have so far only been ratified by Italy. In return for this concession, Signor Mussolini would be required to issue a declaration explaining away those clauses of the Treaty of Tirana which Belgrade regards as equivocal.

There is a possibility that this course will ultimately be adopted, but Rome does not much like the idea, and an important section of Yugoslav opinion unfortunately looks upon the Nettuno conventions with the utmost suspicion, notably as regards the rights given to Italian citizens for the acquisition of property, which it is held might be used as the thin edge of the wedge for Italian penetration of the Balkans—one of the favorite day-dreams of the Fascists. Meanwhile, it must not be forgotten that Italy has recently completed the reorganization of her army and raised it, in the opinion of competent military authorities, to a respectable degree of efficiency. Yugoslavia is busily engaged in following suit, and should have finished doing so within the course of the next eighteen months. While it is not suggested that in pursuing this policy either state is actuated by anything except the idea of adequately defending what it conceives to be its own legitimate interests, it must be admitted that any reduction in the number of cases in which those interests seem to clash is eminently desirable in the cause of peace.

Tammany's New Ambition

PERHAPS it is logical enough that the Society of St. Tammany, more popularly and probably more properly known as Tammany Hall, just now expectantly upon the eve of its most ambitious national political campaign, should announce its intention of establishing branches of its so-called patriotic and charitable association in other cities and centers of political influence throughout the United States. It does not appear, so far as the knowledge of those uninitiated goes, that this settlement work plan was conceived by Aaron Burr, to whom history accords the honor of having inspired the founding of Tammany Hall, but it is shown that for some years following its organization such activities were carried on. It was finally abandoned, and for years the only wigwag of the sachems and tribesmen has stood in New York City.

In many of the national and state elections held during the last century and a half Tammany has exerted some influence. Frequently it has exerted a tremendous influence nationally, while in its effort to control and dictate political policies in its home state and city it remains a dominating and uncompromising factor. But not since the ambitions of its first sponsor to attain to a position of greater power in the national Government brought him into disgrace and contempt has Tammany deliberately set about it, until now, to bring about the election of one of its members and leaders to the Presidency of the United States. Its failure, in 1924, to compel the delegates to the Democratic national convention to nominate its favorite son

as the party's candidate for the Presidency, although the prize, as Tammany regarded it, was almost within its grasp, evidently has emphasized the necessity of broadening the scope of Tammany's influence and potential power.

One who could judge correctly, in advance, the degree of success or the degree of failure which this missionary plan may meet must possess more than an ordinary knowledge of the methods applied and processes followed by Tammany in such an undertaking, and should possess an intimate knowledge of the ability, or the lack of ability, of sectional, state and city Democratic leaders outside of New York to manage and direct political campaigns within their several zones of activity. There have been occasions in the recent past when, to the unprejudiced onlooker, it has appeared that the degree of master of politics might properly be awarded to someone far removed from the environs of Tammany Hall.

If this reward of questionable merit is not to go to Tammany or any of its tribesmen, then it may be made to appear that it is too late for that ambitious organization to undertake the education of provincial politicians. Yet it is not impossible that the successors of William M. Tweed and Charles F. Murphy, former grand sachems of the tribe, have viewed with alarm the frequent insurgent movements in the camps of equally astute and ambitious political leaders in other sections of the country.

But it is doubtful if the name of the organization will ever become a household word in the councils and camps of the rank and file of the Democratic Party in the United States. The traditions cling more to the names of such outstanding champions of political decency as Tilden, Bryan and Wilson, rather than to those of Tweed, Kelly, Croker and Murphy. The ideals for which the former stood and waged valiant battle must be swept aside and discarded before the influence of Tammany Hall can extend far west of the Hudson River.

Going, Going, What's Going Next?

EXIT the parlor and sitting room. Next—the pantry. What is to become of the traditional New England home? Architects and builders say that modern conditions have eliminated in practically all new building the time-honored institutions, the "front parlor" and the "littin' room."

Fifty years and more ago the average New England parlor was a sort of home museum, containing such treasures as the "parlor set" that had been handed down through two or three generations, the glass-encased wax flowers, the "crayon enlargements," the family album and Bible, sea shells, coral specimens, knickknacks from everywhere, and above all—the unforgettable staidness of the atmosphere. One almost looked for staidness on the ceiling.

Only on rare occasions was the parlor opened. Its mysterious solemnity produced in the children a feeling akin to awe. Only when distinguished visitors came were the doors opened and the shutters thrown back, and their departure was the signal for an immediate reclosing. Every spring, during the spring house-cleaning period, the parlor was vigorously attacked by the good housewife who often times was in almost total eclipse in the cloud of dust which she raised.

In these days of the necessity for economizing room and thereby bringing down building costs and rentals, the ancient New England parlor has been merged with the sitting room and the amalgamation has been tagged "the living room." Incidentally "the spare room" is disappearing in a great many homes. "The guest room," its successor, still survives but such contrivances as convertible couches and concealed cots in "the living room" forecast the future elimination of even the guest room in all save the homes of affluence.

Electrical contrivances are said to be making the pantry unnecessary. The kitchen has shrunk to proportions the mere contemplation of which would almost overcome the housewife of a century ago, while "the breakfast nook" is gradually superseding the dining room. And the great-grandparents of the New Englanders of today used to move comfortably about a kitchen that was almost big enough for "a town meetin'."

Editorial Notes

In winning the Marathon race into Boston the other day, for the fifth time, Clarence H. De Mar proved himself a runner of such pre-eminence that it is no wonder that his fame has been acclaimed far and near. The facts of the run are common knowledge, but the winner's extraordinary feats over a period of sixteen years challenge attention and merit discussion. The race, of course, is founded on a legend, dating back to the Battle of Marathon in 490 B. C., and the first to cover a similar distance as a Marathon runner in modern times was Louie, a Greek peasant who in 1896 triumphed at Athens at the revival of the Olympian Games. There is a tendency among some to belittle achievements of the present day and to clothe those of a past age with an undue glamour. But it is safe to say that in De Mar the United States possesses a runner of such outstanding ability that it is doubtful if his equal as a Marathon runner has ever been before the public of any nation or people.

In finding for the recent large plebiscite vote against Sunday opening of motion picture exhibitions and against Sunday games in Manchester, Eng., the reason that the average Englishman still has a love for Sunday for itself, the Rev. Hewett Johnson, dean of Manchester, touches upon a truly notable feature of British thought. "To multitudes of men and women," he says, "Sunday is still a sacrament." And he adds:

A man will sit at the street door on Sunday mornings. He loves the quiet of the street. Proudly he sees his children run off to Sunday School. The echoes of church and chapel bells fall like music on his ear. He feels things he cannot express. His thoughts are deep-rooted in religion. This quiet day, different from all other days, is his sacrament.

It would certainly seem that the Manchester folks have shown that there are some in England who hold that there is an inherent quietude about Sunday which should not be lost.

Civic Pride in Britain and America

By THOMAS CADETT

[Mr. Cadett of the London Times is the first holder of the Junior Walter Hines Page Newspaper Fellowship, which provides for a year of travel in the United States. Mr. Cadett is contributing a series of articles to The Christian Science Monitor during his stay in Boston.]

ASK any Englishman what is the population of the town in which he lives, and it is possible that he can tell you. There the matter ends, unless inquiry be pursued further, in which case it will at once become apparent that civic interest is not his strong point. The same question put to many Americans will open the flood-gates to a torrent of information and pride that will flow unchecked for quite as long as one is prepared to listen. Civic pride, with its lusty herald, the "town booster," is indeed one of the first things American—to strike the foreign eye.

Any American worth his salt freely concedes that he belongs to the most wonderful country in the world. He will not deny that his own state is the best in the Union. But while the same thing impels him to both opinions, all the time in his thought he is brooding mistily over his home town; and when discussion, reduced within the wide horizon of country and state, centers upon the particular place of his residence, behold the stage is set for serious play.

Reduced to its essentials it is, of course, a form of patriotism, fervid and untiring—to the holder—that is so intense because it is so sharply focused. Essentially, too, it is also a decent emotion, a cause and an effect of the America that has conquered a continent so soon, having now only, like the rest of us, to conquer herself.

Civic pride takes many forms, wears many garments, from aggression to quiet confidence, from loud-voiced assertiveness to generous and impressive loyalty. But always it is interesting to the foreigner. It was on a train that I first became aware of the existence of something-or-other springs.

Without any provocation, an ordinary-looking man mentioned that he came from something-or-other springs. So he did. I committed the irretrievable error of asking its size and situation. He began. Its present size, evidently, was nothing—a mere 2000 inhabitants. But it was growing as the parched grass after rain. Yes, sir. Already a plan for a new water supply had been worked out—here a penit and paper came into play—designed to meet the needs of the 200,000 individuals who would make it their home in a few short years. The shacks of five years ago had already given place to some permanent structures, and even now they were considering an eight-story building that was but to be the precursor of many bigger and better. Yes, sir.

And so the creed was expounded. But even as my eyes engorged and ears grew faint under the monotone, I saw that these things were true; that these giant strides were

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

KARL RADEK, one of the most talented and witty of the Soviet publicists, recently published an article in one of the Moscow magazines taking exception to some of H. G. Wells's statements and conclusions in regard to the Chinese Nationalist movement. But although Radek found answers for Wells's arguments, he refrained in self-confessed defeat before the rhetorical expression "plus four," which appeared in Wells's article. Observing that the English specialists of the Soviet Foreign Office were unable to enlighten him as to the meaning of "plus four," and that he was unable to turn to the British diplomatic representative in Moscow because of the strained relations between the two governments, Radek left the expression "plus four," an untranslated mystery for his readers. The garment in question is not commonly worn in Moscow; it is generally seen only in the makeup of the highly imaginative stage type of American business man in Neiderhold's production, "Bear China."

A delegation of twenty-four Austrian bankers and business men, headed by Dr. Karl Vessel, president of the Austrian Foreign Trade Museum, has just arrived in Moscow. After spending some time in studying industrial and commercial conditions in the Soviet capital, the delegation will travel southward to Kharkov, capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, for the purpose of examining the possibilities of increasing the existing commercial dealings between Austria and the Ukraine. Dr. Vessel spoke optimistically about the future of Austro-Soviet trade, and declared that Austrian business men were especially interested in Russia's exports of grain, meat, ore and leather.

Costumes and scenery from the old "serf theaters" constitute an interesting feature of a theatrical exhibition here. These serf theaters, which existed before the liberation of the serfs by Tsar Alexander II in 1863, were maintained by great nobles for their own amusement and for that of the court society. Large sums of money were spent on the decorations, and some of the serfs are said to have been very talented actors.

Among the people who visited Russia last summer, singly and in delegations, there was one unknown and uninvited guest, whose presence, if it had been known to the authorities, would certainly have led to his arrest. This was V. V. Shulgín, a well-known and talented journalist of pronounced monarchist and reactionary views, editor of a newspaper in Kiev. It was Shulgín who, in company with Alexander Goutchkov, War Minister in the Provisional Government which was formed after the first revolution in Russia, received the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. Later Shulgín organized a special detachment and fought in the anti-Bolshevik army of General Denikin. Although the Soviet authorities experience a certain amount of chagrin from the fact that Shulgín was able to enter and leave Russia incognito, they derive some satisfaction from the fact that this inveterate opponent of the Soviet Government was compelled, however unwillingly, to admit that material conditions had vastly improved since he last saw Russia in the difficult days of 1920. The Soviet newspapers reprint extracts from Shulgín's sketches of present-day activities in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, in which the author testifies that Moscow is well lighted and well policed, and that Russian trains are now comfortably arranged and run according to schedule.

Although spring was late in coming to Moscow this year and the whole of March could really be counted as one of the winter months, signs of the coming warm weather are already in the air. There is a scramble to engage the dachas, or little wooden houses in the environs of Moscow, where large numbers of Muscovite families habitually emigrate for the summer months. Preventive measures are being taken in connection with the anticipated rise of the Russian rivers when the ice breaks in the spring. Some of the Russian rivers have inundations almost as regularly as the Nile, but not always with the same beneficial results. The denizens of Moscow read tantalizing news that spring has already come in the Crimea and that peaches and apricots are in full bloom in that favored southern peninsula. Plans for summer excursions to the Caucasus and to central Asia, with less distant journeys for people of more modest incomes, are already being canvassed.

The long lines before the Moscow stores which sell textile goods and other articles in great demand are not altogether made up of bona fide customers. It has been noted recently that, despite the fact that the co-operative stores show a large increase in their turnover, the private dealers are also quite active on the market. The explanation of this apparent contradiction lies in the fact that the astute private dealers have evolved a system of hiring agents to stand in line before the state and co-operative stores. These agents buy up the goods at the fixed

being made in hundreds of towns all over the United States; that even if town boosting could be boring and not always in the best of taste, the vigor, the enterprise, and, above all, the imagination of men were building great cities where only yesterday naught but the things of nature had stood.

In England we have nothing like that. Our growth has been a matter of centuries for the most part, slow and imperceptible like the trees of the forest. We live in our towns and love them, but with a serenity—our enemies call it laziness—that will not let us disturb ourselves, far less others. Few of us care what the population will be ten years hence, even if we know what it is now; almost, in some cases, we prefer to stay as we are. One never knows what the new people may be like!

Of the restless desire to gather more and more into the fold there is no sign; we have no billboards, either of welcome or valediction, nor do we advertise our neighborliness, if only because we are not greatly a neighborly race. Nor does it worry us that others may not know what they are missing. Perhaps they do know—and stay away. In England, too, we are sufficiently disloyal to plead guilty, even to join in the accusation, when some charge is leveled against our home. The fogs of London, the damp gloom of Manchester, the icy winds of Edinburgh, all these are often heartily deplored by the inhabitants themselves.

But in America, those who experience tornadoes talk airily about "high winds," and blistering heat is dismissed coolly enough as "pretty warm." Still, if the alien smiles, it is a sympathetic smile, for loyalty of any kind is ever refreshing. In England we elect a municipal council by the simple process of registering to vote (somebody votes, of course), and then, forgetting all about those elected, we leave them to get on with the work. Here in the smaller towns every man is a potential mayor, fiercely critical of the way in which the affairs of his precious town are administered, and not averse to explaining how it should be done. We can both learn; America can spare some of the zeal that we might well use.

I have made no mention of real estate—here the subject of frenzied interest and activity, in England still the business of the fortunate or the unfortunate few. I can conceive that it might add a little to the warmth of a desire to see a town larger and more prosperous. Why not? Enlightened self-interest has yet to be displaced as a reasonable rule of daily existence for communities. But I like to think, as I do think, that something more tender lies behind the expression of American civic activity.

prices which prevail in the co-operatives, and their employers then dispose of them at the much higher prices which can be obtained on the free market. More regulation of the private market through the organization of the private dealers in a single joint-stock company which will be regularly supplied with a certain percentage of the products of the state factories is recommended as a remedy for this abuse.

In connection with the régime of economy which has been introduced in all state administrative and business offices, it is announced that no "responsible worker" is permitted to take more than a month's vacation during the present year. The term "responsible worker" is usually applied to the higher Soviet and Communist Party officials. Under the labor laws, all Russian workers and employees are entitled to a minimum of two weeks' vacation with pay every year.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole power of their selection, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unopened.

Trades-Unions and the Law

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The attempt which the Parliament of England is making to render certain acts of trades-unions illegal is a mere tinkering with effects. History as embodied in official blue books shows that when these unions came into being the workers in manufacture were quite outside of the law so far as the treatment which they were receiving from their employers was concerned. Banning themselves together was an attempt at self-preservation, which the law denied them; and when their combinations were discovered the ringleaders were imprisoned and transported. It was only when they took to politics and jeopardized the seats of distinguished parliamentarians that Parliament granted them a somewhat equivocal legal status.

What Parliament has never done is to make the laws equal. No workman can invoke the law, on account of the great expense involved. So, no employer of labor, it is alleged on every union platform in the country, "will keep an agreement with the workers if it pays him to break it."

Sometimes a just employer breaks away from what is called the "boss union," and by treating his employees with justice does for them what no trades-union ever could do. The result is that the workmen soon leave the union. The Saxon folk are not unionists by nature, and if the Parliament of England obeyed its own fundamental law as embodied in Magna Charta and enforced the swift and cheap execution of justice on all men equally, industrial warfare would become a thing of the past and all the Labor M. P.'s would be able to return to their several callings. MALCOLM MACPHERSON, London, Eng.

"What Causes Cycles of Depression"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Allow me to express my deep appreciation of the recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor entitled, "What Causes Cycles of Depression?" Five minutes after I had read it, a customer of mine asked me how business was, and when I answered that it was pretty good he expressed doubt, as everyone had told him it wasn't good. When I told him that, bad business was only a rumor, he laughed. I then read the editorial to him, and by the time I finished he agreed with it thoroughly. It would be a splendid thing if all other newspapers and magazines would reprint it, for then it would help remove from the thoughts of people the one and only thing that causes the belief of bad business—fear. New York, N. Y. JONAS FELDMAN.

The Futility of War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Two recent local events caused me to realize—and not joyfully—that war is still a glorious thing in the opinion of some people. On April 6 one of our dailies appeared with headlines, pictures, etc., recalling glowingly the entrance of the United States into the Great War on April 6, 1917. The second happening was the entraining of a number of marines from this point for Nicaragua, which was also made the subject of much enthusiastic publicity. The Christian Science Monitor is to be congratulated on its wise and far-seeing stand in regard to the absolute futility and needlessness of war. SYLVIA F. MARSHALL, New Orleans, La.